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## Riots Mark Auto Strike; Anti-British Moves Grow; 'Angels' to Visit Newport

### The World's Day—At a Glance

July 31, 1939

### 34 Injured in Auto Strike Riot

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—A club-wielding, brick-tossing, and tear gas bombing riot at the strikebound Fisher body plant of General Motors today injured 34 persons.

A crowd of United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations estimated by police at 5,000 to 6,000, massed at the gate to "stop the plant."

Eliot Ness, Cleveland Safety Director, issued an order prohibiting "riotous assembly" in the plant area, and restricting picketing within 500 yards of the factory. [Spying on unions: Page 1.]

DETROIT (AP)—Picket lines were reinforced today by the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at General Motors plants where skilled workers are on strike as the American Federation of Labor said its members would return to construction jobs at those factories.

The only disorder reported here as work began this morning, however, was a brief skirmish at the gates of Fisher Body Company's plant No. 37 which resulted in two arrests.

### Anti-British Demonstrations Grow in Japan

*By the Associated Press*

A crowd of about 15,000 demonstrated before the British Embassy in Tokyo today following two great mass meetings in which speakers accused Great Britain of practicing double diplomacy in the Far East, over currency questions on which the British-Japanese negotiations are said to be deadlocked.

Peiping dispatches state that policemen have visited all Chinese shops there warning them to remove British goods from their shelves.

British people reaching Tientsin from Tsinan in Shantung Province said they had been warned that they would not be safe after August 10.

British commercial circles in Tsingtao, Shantung port, said the anti-British boycott movement in Shantung had brought business to a virtual standstill. [Details: Page 2.]

### 'Angels' Ready to Take Over Newport 'Kingdom'

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The Evening Bulletin quoted Father Divine as saying he and his staff will come to Newport this week to take over "The Castle," former estate of the late Richard Washburn Child, which was offered to Father Divine by Mrs. Angela C. Kaufman.

Father Divine said that he will "respect the Constitution and the zoning laws" in using "The Castle" "for the purpose for which I decide it is available."

Mrs. Kaufman, he said "has shown a friendly interest in the movement, and is welcome to remain as one of the followers" in the cooperative effort.

### City Officials Held Liable in Strike Suit

WEST CHESTER, Pa. (AP)—Chester County Court ruled today that Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia, former Sheriff William J. Hamilton, and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers must be co-defendants with the city in a suit for $1,171,000 damages by the Apex Hosiery Company. The company contends lack of proper police protection during a sitdown strike two years ago contributed to heavy damages to its plant.

The company already has won a verdict of $711,932 in damages from the union in U. S. District court at Philadelphia.

### U. S. to New Zealand Air Service Ready

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways, with a passenger and mail service across the Atlantic newly established, announced today it is ready to begin service between the American West Coast and New Zealand.

Application for authority to begin fortnightly flights with one of its 41½ ton, four-motored flying boats over an 8,000-mile route linking San Francisco and Los Angeles with Auckland, New Zealand, will be filed with a government agency in Washington today.

Flying time, San Francisco to Auckland, would be 49 hours. The elapsed time of four days would include a full day's layover in Honolulu and overnight stops at Canton Island and Noumea. The present steamer time is 15 days. [Details: Page 2.]

### Brothers Near Light Plane Endurance Mark

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Less than 48 hours from the world's light plane endurance record, two young brothers, Hunter and Humphrey Moody, started their second week in the air last night.

At 5 p. m. the fliers had been aloft 170 hours in the "Miss Springfield" and reported by radio they were confident of breaking the record of 218 hours Tuesday afternoon.

### Changes Opposed in Philippine Constitution

MANILA (AP)—The Young Philippines Party's convention adopted a resolution today opposing proposed amendments to the Commonwealth Constitution which would change the term of the President and make the legislature bicameral instead of unicameral.

The proposed amendments previously had been approved by President Quezon's Nacionalista Party.

The amendment affecting the presidency would shorten the term from six years to four years and permit the incumbent to run for re-election. The constitution now provides a single six-year term and forbids re-election.

### Dies Committee to Resume Hearings Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Committee on Un-American Activities will begin hearings in about two weeks on what members described today as a "wealth of material" about Communist, Nazi, and Fascist activities.

Committee agents have been at work ever since the house ordered continuance of the investigation into subversive activities. They were said to have been especially active in Detroit, Chicago, and West Coast cities.

There were indications that the committee would devote considerable attention to activities of the Communist party in industrial centers, such as Detroit.

### Flight of Irish From England Continues

LONDON (AP)—While the exodus of Irishmen from England continued a flying squad of policemen in Belfast, Northern Ireland, surprised an Irish Republican Army band secretly drilling on a near-by mountain yesterday.

Police said hundreds of suspects had already fled England, and the Irish mail train ran two sections again yesterday to carry an extra 200 passengers out of the country. An earlier train also was crowded.

The exodus began yesterday after passage of the new law permitting deportation and banning of Irishmen suspected of participation in the campaign of terrorism of the I. R. A. which wants all links severed between England and all Ireland.

### British-Soviet Staff Talks Speeded

LONDON (AP)—British and French military missions will probably be sent to Moscow for staff talks with the Soviet military authorities this week, Premier Chamberlain told the House of Commons today at the opening of a foreign affairs debate, in which the Opposition forces criticized the Government's alleged continuation of its appeasement policy toward the dictatorships.

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### McNinch Criticizes Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—Frank R. McNinch, who is quitting his Chairmanship of the Federal Communications Commission, believes the Communications Act is "inadequate" if the Commission is to reach "the maximum of efficiency." President Roosevelt in making Mr. McNinch's letter of resignation public expressed "gratitude and appreciation" for his work.

## *A New King?*

© Keystone

**Emir Abdullah**

**Present Ruler of Trans-Jordan in line for monarchy.**

## French Consider Jordanian Emir As King of Syria

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 31—Prospects of Emir Abdullah, ruler of Trans-Jordan, being awarded the throne of a new kingdom of Syria, which the French have for some time been anxious to establish, have considerably brightened. A petition signed by 600,000 Syrian tribesmen has asked for the enthronement of Abdullah, and the French Government is understood to be ready to hand over the throne to this candidate who appears to be generally the most popular in Syria.

The prolonged political crisis in Syria, the demands for separate autonomous government by various districts in the Syrian territory, and the clamor for complete independence by certain Syrian politicians, contribute to France's determination to set up a new regime which not only will establish greater local stability but which will make things easier for the French. Since a republican regime seems to have failed to solve the problems, it is thought France is not averse to a trial of monarchy. Moreover, it is felt that a monarchy might suit Arab temperament and sense of government.

Five candidates had been suggested for a Syrian crown. Best known is Emir Abdullah. Although an Arab of the famous Hashimite family—a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammed, and thus

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## New Deal Rout Puts President In Predicament

**Confers with leaders on saving what he can of program—Congress is out of hand.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 31—The revolt against New Deal leadership in Congress has reached the point where prediction is impossible and where passage of major bills depends more on the will of a conservative Republican-Democratic coalition than on Administration pressure.

The Administration is chiefly concerned with the immediate situation but long-range observers believe that the chaos which now obtains will be only intensified when Congress reassembles for its final session next January in the second Roosevelt Administration. Democratic Party discipline has all but collapsed. If the tattered remnants of the lending bill are passed, it will very likely be the last major piece of advanced New Deal legislation before the 1940 election.

The real struggle in the past few months has not been over any specific bill but over control of Congress, and this now seems to have passed out of Administration hands. The leadership is able to initiate legislation but the hostile coalition has now a definite veto power, and for the first time, in the shape of restrictive amendments is actually instituting legislation counter to New Deal policies.

Mr. Roosevelt held conferences with his legislative leaders today who went over the gloomy prospect of his final program. There were obstacles of major proportion to report on every one.

**Barkley Still Hopeful**

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, still hopes to get the lending bill through the Senate shortly, but it already has been peeled down to about half its original appropriation and faces more peeling. It is facing just as serious obstacles in the House. It has not yet even been reported out of the House Banking and Currency Committee which is taking its turn in hacking off appropriations. It will face another barrier in the House Rules Committee. Finally, it must run the gantlet of the House Floor, and after that the difference must be trimmed in conference.

The Senate has been slashing the bill's size by dropping whole items at a time. The House Bank-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

## *They See the World From a Bicycle Seat .*

By a Staff Photographer

**Members of the American Youth Hostel**

**Left to right: Dorothy Ann Ward, Upland, Calif.; Celesta Scott, Ontario, Calif.; Faith Eskeldson, Oregon City, Ore.; Cecelia Hone, Montreal, Can.; Bob-Claire Nissly, La Verne, Calif.; Corrinne Single, San Francisco, Calif.; Dorothy Turner, Montreal, Can.; Margaret Turner, Montreal, Can.; Albert Geering, London, Eng.; Mary O'Keefe, Denver, Colo.**

## World Pedaling Hostelers See Historic Boston Spots

Boston was pleasantly introduced to an international group of youth hostelers today when 10 cyclists from such far-removed places as San Francisco, Montreal and London put foot to pedal to see some things that Paul Revere saw . . . and some things he would be mighty surprised to see.

Old Paul was mighty fond of children. He had a houseful of them himself and used to cram an hour or two into his busy nights of running off a primitive magic lantern show for the kids of the neighborhood; but it's doubtful if even his facile thought imagined a day when boys and girls with only a few dollars in their pockets, and abbreviated wardrobe on their backs, would nonchalantly set off on three-speed bikes to visit such remote sights as the Columbia River ice cap, Banff, and the Dionne Quintuplets, to say nothing of the World of Tomorrow.

Yet, this is precisely what is being done, as Boston had vivid proof today in the fresh and buoyant persons of six girls from America's West Coast, three from Canada, and a tall young gentleman from England.

Just 31 days ago a group of 19 boarded a special car in San Francisco and swung up North through the Pacific Northwest, the Columbia River and far into Canada. Their railroad car took them near the principal scenic wonders and, using the car as a sleeping base, they cycled out by day to get intimate glimpses of the country. Their car brought them to the Canadian Rockies, where the wheels had to be set aside in favor of well shod feet, as they hiked up the snow capped peaks.

Their train also took them to Callendar, Ontario, where they paused for a visit to the most famous babies in the world. At Montreal they were joined by some Canadian hostelers for the trip down to Northfield, Massachusetts, home of the youth hostel movement in America. On the way down through Vermont they heard the jangle of a bell on an overtaking bike.

It turned out to be Albert Geering, blond Londoner, who having arrived from overseas four days previously was presently on his way to the New York Fair, also pausing to pay his respects to Northfield. In the informal way of all hostelers he joined with the party, and has been delighting them with stories of hosteling in England and the Continent.

Miss O'Keefe explained that by joining the American Youth Hostel in Northfield at a cost of $2 they are supplied with maps and directions for finding the hostels where they can stay for 25 cents a night. Exclusive of train fares, the hostelers figure they can travel for about $1 a day.

Where can you beat that for a travel bargain? R. R. M.

## Anglo-Soviet Pact Runs Into Snags Over Definitions

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain acknowledged before the House of Commons today that definition of the term "indirect aggression" was the major snag holding up conclusion of the proposed British-French-Russian mutual assistance pact.

He made this disclosure in a foreign affairs debate a short time after he had announced that Britain and France would send military missions to Moscow—probably this week—for staff talks.

"There is no secret," Mr. Chamberlain declared, "about the fact that the British Government, the Soviet Government, and the French Government combined have not yet been able to agree upon a definition satisfactory to all parties on the term 'indirect aggression,' although all three realize that indirect aggression might be just as dangerous as direct aggression and all three desire to find a satisfactory method of providing against it."

**The Major Difficulty**

The Prime Minister said, however, that all three Nations were anxious not to "appear to be desirous of encroaching upon the independence of other States."

"If we do not agree with the Soviet Government on a definition of indirect aggression, it is because the formula that the Rus-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

## Probers Find Spying on Men By Employers

**Civil Liberties Committee also reports fight on collective bargaining by Cleveland group.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 31—The La Follette Civil Liberties Committee charged today that the Associated Industries of Cleveland, a trade group, had stimulated and kept alive among Cleveland employers a spirit of opposition to collective bargaining "in defiance of federal law," and that this was "merely a part of a vast campaign organized by the National Association of Manufacturers and carried out through its members and the affiliates of the National Industrial Council."

Most spectacular charge in a detailed analysis of the alleged anti-trade union bias of the Cleveland organization, is that it altered, tampered and "doctored" its own records in 1936 to conceal its labor espionage from the La Follette Committee. The Committee submitted pages of the doctored accounts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for analysis after ink eradicator had been used.

"As a result of this analysis," the report states, "the Committee discovered that the Associated Industries received large sums of money from a detective agency in Cleveland. This destruction and alteration of the books was undertaken by the Association in order to conceal the labor espionage services which it had rendered to its members, and its business connections with a detective agency engaged in spying on unions."

**Many Records Gone**

Here again this action was related to the national picture when it was pointed out that "general resistance to investigation" followed formation of the La Follette Subcommittee.

In Cleveland, the Subcommittee reports it came upon a situation "almost without parallel in its experience; it found that most of the financial records prior to 1936 had been destroyed." The Associated Industries it developed, had hired a local detective agency to do its labor espionage for it, and farmed out the work for those of its members asking such service. The detective agency contributed substantial amounts to its treasury.

The group was formed in 1920 on a frank "open shop" basis, and has retained the spirit of opposition to collective bargaining, it is charged, contrary to national legislation subsequently passed. Using the Cleveland group as a test laboratory for similar experiences elsewhere, the report charges that "the labor relations policy of the Associated Industries is demonstrated to be productive of strife, distrust, bitterness, strikes and industrial warfare of the most ruthless and relentless sort."

**A Part of "Warfare"**

The Committee reports the testimony of William Frew Long, general manager of the group, justifying labor espionage as "an essential part of warfare." The Committee comments:

"To an open-shop association, knowledge of the growth of union membership, union plans and union policies was of vital importance." Incidentally, Senator La Follette has introduced a bill barring labor espionage.

Since the investigation started Associated Industries has "ceased to pay industrial undercover informants directly," the report says, but did so as recently as 1937.

Besides supplying spies, the Association supplies "services to enable members to break strikes," the report charges. Professional strikebreakers, occasionally with criminal records, are secured for the membership, "minutely supervised" by John H. Walker, "labor relations expert" of the group. In one case where certain guards were known to have criminal records in the Hotel Statler strike, they were transferred to the plant of the Thompson Products Inc., plant, in whose interests Associated Industries were also working, it is charged.

**Strike Tactics Outlived**

The Associated Industries fought the collective bargaining requirement of the NRA, and of the National Labor Relations Act, the report charges.

Using the Ohio Rubber Company strikes from 1933 to 1937 as an illustration the report attempts to show where these tactics lead. It asserts that the original successful 1933 strike was precipitated by "a refusal of union recognition." After the union victory, if the company had acknowledged "the folly of its policy at that time" permanent peace would have been restored, the Committee charges. Instead of that, it fostered a company union under "the advice and constant attention of the Associated Industries." By 1935 the original union was undermined. The report charges "the company laid careful plans for a strike" which was marked "by intense bitterness."

The company hired professional strikebreakers whose conduct, it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

## This Changing World

### From Milk to Dynamite—American Policy in the Far East Removes Misunderstanding Over Neutrality Debate—Surprise in London

*By H. B. Elliston*

When you have been concerned for three weeks, as I have, with the price of milk, and the pittance that Vermont farmers receive for it, it is a trifle difficult to adjust your thoughts to the price of Danzig, the price of Tientsin; in short, the price of international peace. But in this unquiet world I am condemned to tune my lucubrations to the more glaring headlines. So milk must wait a spell while I catch up with the more clamant affairs that have been crowding under my umbrella of a column since I left it on my office desk.

What strikes me as most significant in the news of the last month is the misunderstanding which was caused abroad by the senatorial shelving of the presidential request for discretion in imposing embargoes on arms shipments to belligerents. From the Axis powers the cables reported unalloyed glee. In the democracies there was dismay. On both sides the nonaction of the Senate appears to have been regarded as a sort of crossroads decision—that the United States had again decided to move along the route marked isolation. It was simple enough to come to such a conclusion. Senatorial nonaction left on the statute book a law providing for an arms embargo to be applied at the expense of all foreign warriors; thus the United States showed that it wasn't going to allow the President to favor one side or the other in time of war by giving it access to American munitions; and that meant that America had gone isolationist.

* * *

Now a simple conclusion of this nature is, of course, woefully wide of the mark. Here was an event that couldn't be regarded intrinsically. I mean that its meaning lay chiefly outside the event—in that confusing background labeled domestic politics.

Always after a mid-term election the relations between Congress and the Executive are more or less razor-edged. Sometimes the President's party is no longer in control of Congress. In that case there are bound to be squalls. But even when the President's party is still the dominant party in Congress, the Legislature gets restless under any guidance exercised from the White House. This perennial conflict has been heightened in this Administration. And it formed the background of the Senatorial lack of action on the embargo issue. Yet it seems to have been minimized in foreign chancelleries.

I must say there's every reason for such an incomplete view of the Senate event. The American political system is so unique that few foreigners understand it. Foreigners are apt to think of the system in terms of a parliamentary system in which all the branches of government are interlocking. For instance, a similar event in Britain as occurred in Washington would have precipitated an election. Why? Because the Executive would have felt that it couldn't carry on government. In America, however, the Founding Fathers put the branches of government in separate compartments. The idea was to keep them at fairly continuous loggerheads as an insurance against too much government! That's no exaggeration. The system was a form of self-checking without the necessity of bothering the people for too many formal checks, or general elections.

* * *

The Founding Fathers were quite successful at least in promoting intra-governmental loggerheads! For a century and a half Executive and Legislature have battled back and forth for power, and many times the intrinsic merit of a dispute is overlooked in the general content. It has sometimes seemed as if any old football would do.

So it appears to me that primarily the neutrality issue was a football in this President vs. Congress contest. The aim of withholding discretionary authority from the President in the matter of an arms embargo was not chiefly because isolationist Senators feared he might "get the country into trouble." It was rather that the Senators regarded such a prerogative as their own. (No idle witticism this, as witness the powerful movement in the Senate to slap an embargo on arms shipments to Japan.) Accordingly the Senate event was a rebuff to the President rather than a change in American policy.

The misunderstanding, however, seemed to stick abroad. And it has already had a significant result in the Arita-Craigie agreement whereby the British recognized Japan's "special requirements" in China. This agreement was bound to be treated in China as giving the Japanese Army the status of belligerents instead of bandits. As such they could assert rights at the expense of neutrals.

* * *

Such an agreement was an unfortunate weapon to put in the hands of the Japanese Army. But I don't think the British would have forged such a weapon for the saber-rattling Nipponese except on the basis of the misunderstanding over the American situation. They had counted America out. Similarly last September they counted out Russia and America in thinking over the pros and cons of signing up with Herr Hitler at Munich.

The plain fact of the British position (rising above all the involved interpretations of the Chamberlain attitude) is that Britain is no longer Atlas. It simply feels it can't take on Japan while the Hitler-Mussolini duo is rampaging in Europe. For this pass there is an old Southern motto: If you can't lick up, jine 'em. And in all the circumstances Japan had to be "jined"—the compelling circumstance being the feeling that Uncle Sam had retired within his isolationist shell.

It is a post-graduate exercise now to point out the British misreading of the embargo or neutrality debate. With breath-taking boldness the United States has come back to the Far Eastern reckoning. The British now know, first, that there has been no hamstringing of the President in his active foreign policy and, secondly, that there has been no American quitting of the Far East at the behest of the Japanese juggernaut. I seem to have come back from milk to dynamite.

## Bombay Rises Against Liquor

BOMBAY, July 31 (AP)—A thousand volunteer "prohibition Guards" were mobilized today to help the police shut off Bombay's liquor at midnight. The Government issued orders forbidding the carrying of firearms and stones during the first week of prohibition.

Besides the "Prohibition Guard" an extra 1,100 police were enrolled and 300 volunteer organizations and 200 physical culture institutions offered their services toward making the experiment a success.

The Government decree, issued last Feb. 14, advanced a step further the campaign of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, for national prohibition within three years.

Europeans will have their drinks rationed. Each will be allowed seven units a month with a bottle of whisky, three bottles of wine or nine of beer defined as a unit. The price of whisky was raised about $1 a bottle to compensate for the cost of prohibition enforcement.

The Government was making elaborate preparations against smuggling and bootlegging.

## *Check for $41,000,000*

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (AP)—A check for $41,000,000 from the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank to the City of Philadelphia ended today a financial tangle that has worried the City Fathers for nearly a year.

In return for the check, the City Council has pledged the annual rental from the municipally-owned gas works for 18 years.

Half of the $41,000,000 was advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the rest by the State School Employees Retirement Fund and 25 banks and insurance companies.

The money will be used to balance the 1939 City-County budget, which should have been done last December, and to pay off current debts.

The gas works plant is under lease to the Philadelphia Gas Works Company, subsidiary of the United Gas Improvement Company, at a yearly rental of $4,200,000.

### Safety Car Driver Ruled From Road

There was slight tone of embarrassment around Worcester police headquarters today. Reason? The driver of the official safety car had been deprived of his license for seven days by Motor Vehicle Registrar Frank A. Goodwin.

Last July 2 Officer Ernest J. Rose was proceeding down the street when he was in collision with a machine driven by Charles W. Boronsky, also of Worcester.

Result was that Deputy Registrar Anthony A. Bonzagni suspended the Boronsky license for an indefinite period.

But Mr. Boronsky apparently found his voice, for his lament reached the ears of Registrar Goodwin who ordered William F. Brennan, hearings officer in the Worcester Registry branch, to listen to both sides of the story again. Today Mr. Goodwin, acting on Mr. Brennan's report, rescinded the Boronsky suspension order and ruled Patrolman Rose off the road for a week.

## *British Airliners To Fuel in Flight*

LONDON (AP) — Refueling in flight which British trans-Atlantic airliners plan to use when they inaugurate service next Saturday has been demonstrated successfully.

A 24-ton flying boat filled its tanks from a flying fuel tanker over Southampton. The boat let out a cable which was caught by another let down from the tanker. The boat then hauled in the cable to which a pipeline was attached and took in 200 gallons of fuel.

# Cultural Center Being Revived With Latin-American Lectures

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 31—A series of 12 free lectures on Latin-American culture will be given by well-known lecturers and authorities on the subject at Byrdcliffe, Woodstock, N. Y., under the auspices of the American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, beginning on Aug. 5, it was announced here today. Dr. James T. Shotwell, professor of history at Columbia University is chairman of the series, which will be delivered at the Byrdcliffe Studio.

Byrdcliffe itself is being revived as a center for stimulating cultural activities. About 30 years ago the estate was purchased by an Englishman named Whitehead, who established a colony of artists, writers and craftsmen similar to the kind of colony that William Morris tried to develop in England. Ten years ago the colony declined after Mr. Whitehead passed on.

Last year Dr. Shotwell and Prof. Martin Schütze of the University of Chicago blew away the dust with a series of afternoon lectures on literature and art. The Latin American series enlarges upon that beginning.

Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, head of the State Department's Division of Cultural Relations, will speak on "Our Cultural Relations in the Western World"; Dr. Richard F. Patte, also of the Division of Cultural Relations, will speak on "Latin America, Past and Present," and Prof. Fernando de los Rios, former Spanish Ambassador to the United States, will speak on "The Spanish Heritage: Spain in the 16th and 17th Centuries," and on "The Spanish Heritage: Spanish Culture in the Americas."

Prof. William Berrien, professor of Portuguese at the University of California, will talk on "Latin-American Music"; Dr. Robert C. Smith, of the Library of Congress, on "Latin-American Art"; Prof. Charles C. Griffin, of Vassar College, will discuss "Native Cultures in Latin-America," and Prof. Amanda Labarca, of the University of Santiago, Chile, will speak on "Cultural Trends in Latin America."

Other lectures will be "Trends in Latin-American Literature," by Mrs. Concha Romero James, chief of the Division of Intellectual Co-operation of the Pan-American Union; "Brazil and the Contribution of Portugal," by Prof. Gilberto Freyre, of the University of Rio de Janeiro; "Mexico—Native and European," by Nathaniel Weyl, of Woodstock, and "Cultural Borrowings," by Mrs. Nina Bull, of Woodstock.

# Good Neighbor Policy; Congress Redefining It

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — Congress has given evidence this session of lagging some distance behind the President in the promotion of what Administration officials call his Good Neighbor policy.

Of a vast Administration program submitted to Congress for collaboration with Latin America, some of the projects have been turned down, some accepted, some of the remainder pruned and some not acted upon.

**Good Neighbor Redefined**

Congress, whose ideas on good neighborliness now appear to differ somewhat from those of the President and State Department, just as in the case of neutrality legislation, recently:

Refused an appropriation for translating American technical publications into Spanish and Portuguese for distribution in Latin America.

Rejected a request for money to finance a study and publication of a bibliography of documents relating to Latin American boundaries, practically all of which have been in dispute.

Out of the annual foreign buildings appropriation from $1,000,000 to $750,000. Almost all the money was to have been used for embassies, legations and consular buildings in Latin America.

Overruled the President's desire to purchase Argentine corned beef for the Navy.

Moreover, the Senate is stubbornly refusing its consent to the sanitary convention negotiated with Argentina which would permit the importation into the United States of Argentine beef. This convention has been before the Senate for three years and still shows no chance of being acted upon. Administration officials say no other action by the United States could be so useful in promoting good relations between this country and Argentina, but Senators from the cattle-raising states seem easily able to block consent.

Recently the Senate consented to ratification of the new treaties with Panama involving questions of defense and increased payment in paper dollars for the lease of the Panama Canal Zone (the original contract had called for gold dollars) but it waited about three years to do so.

Congress has taken no final action thus far on the administration's request for permission to construct warships and military equipment for Latin American Republics in Government arsenals. The same is true of the President's project to put into effect a broad program of co-operation with Latin America, recommended by an Inter-Departmental Committee and ranging from special motion pictures to the development of raw materials in Latin America that would not compete with United States products.

**Reciprocity**

The chief measures approved by Congress this session for furthering United States-Latin American relations were for the exchange of students and professors, and enabling legislation to send civilian experts of the Government to other American Republics to help them with such problems as tariff, finance, sanitation, and highways.

Mexico's expropriation of American oil properties and steps in other Latin American nations in the same direction account in part for Congress's reluctance to go as fast as the President along the "good neighbor" road. Some Congressmen think the best way to win Latin American co-operation is with the big stick. Some others are afraid that by teaching the Latin Americans how to do things we are unwisely training them to compete with us.

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## Crossword Quiz Answers

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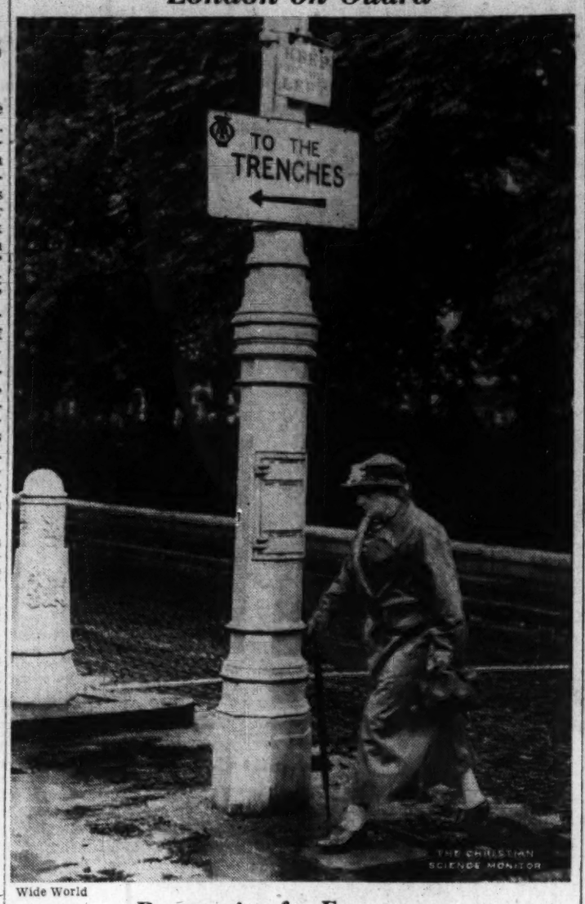
## *London on Guard*




Wide World

**Preparation for Emergency**

Britain does not propose to be caught napping as it was in the World War by not realizing the threat which the moves of other nations involved. The sign, "To the Trenches," is typical of many springing up in the Metropolis to point the way of safety in case of raids.

# Leahy Plea for Navy Strength Ties In With Japanese Policy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 31—Admiral William D. Leahy, retiring Chief of Naval Operations, in two sentences opening his annual report, disposed of the glib current phrases "national defense, continental defense, hemisphere defense," and told the American people what it means for a large nation to build and utilize a large Navy as an instrument of policy.

He wrote as follows:

"While the naval policy of the United States is defensive, it is imperative in the event that war is forced upon us that we limit the damage from an enemy to a minimum, and that our fleet bring the enemy to terms as quickly as possible at a safe distance from our shores. If peace cannot be preserved, our broad naval strategy must be offensive, and the United States should engage and defeat the enemy fleet wherever it can be brought to action."

Hence in naval matters the best defense is offense. Hence, Admiral Leahy, as his last gesture before turning the Navy over to his successor, urges the full program of naval bases stretching across the Pacific—up to, and including Guam whose fortifying was rejected by Congress earlier in this session—according to the program laid down by the so-called Hepburn Board.

**Men Needed**

Hence, Admiral Leahy asks for more men to man fully the new ships under construction, and wants the present program of vessels building or authorized to be completed as swiftly as possible.

The Leahy report, which is in the nature of a valedictory from one of the most trusted leaders ever to gain huge grants of money from Congress, doubtless would have contained the same forthright wording if Secretary of State Cordell Hull had not given American Far Eastern policy a turn for the stronger last week. The report probably was written before the Hull decision was made. Nevertheless, coming at a time when the United tSates is embarking on a gradual but substantial test of power with Japan, in which naval diplomacy as well as civilian will be utilized, the forthright language of the administrative head of the Navy takes on an advanced strategic importance.

**Implications**

The Philippine Islands are not mentioned in any statements of policy by the Admiral. Nor is the question of war in the Far East. Nevertheless, by coming out publicly for the full program of the Hepburn Board which insisted on the fortification of Guam as an advance observation post and air and submarine base, and by talking in terms of "offensive at a safe distance from American shores," it will be clearly understood that the Navy leadership thinks in terms of preparedness in the Far East, come what may. Add to this the Navy's expressly-stated task of "protecting the lives of American citizens in disturbed areas"—a formula which is reiterated in the Leahy report—and the stage is set.

"With the Navy that is now built and building, we should be sufficiently strong to defeat the fleet of any single naval power wherever it can be brought to action." Admiral Leahy declared.

"The battle efficiency of our fleet and the training and morale of our men are believed to be unequalled by any major naval power."

# Moral Recovery Comes First Dr. Buchman Tells Followers

MONTEREY, Calif., July 31 (AP) —Moral recovery was proclaimed July 30 to be a prerequisite to economic recovery in America by Dr. Frank Buchman, founder of the Oxford Movement and leader of the second World Moral Rearmament Assembly here.

"We will never have economic recovery in America until we have a moral recovery," Dr. Buchman told 1,500 delegates attending the closing session of the 10-day conference. "What America has got to learn," he said, "is to have a group mind. Moral rearmament is that mind."

Dr. Buchman said "it is not true" that religion and politics "do not mix." The Oxford Group and moral rearmament," he said, "has nothing to do with politics, but still has everything to do with politics because it is revolution of human nature. "Don't trust politicians until they stand for moral rearmament," he urged.

**Asia's Need**

Bishop Logan H. Roots, of Hankow, China, voiced a strong indictment of those who fail to practice what they preach. "The tragedy of China and Japan is that we preached Christianity and haven't followed it," he said. "They have followed what we have done and have neglected what we have preached. America's responsibility to East Asia is to supply the moral leadership they have long been wanting. America is to lead the world in bringing in a new type of civilization."

Here are quotations from other prominent speakers:

H. W. "Bunny" Austin, British tennis star: "Civilization must stop groping in the dark and turn on the light of moral rearmament. We must join this army of sanity for building new nations and a new world."

Glenn Morris, American Olympic decathlon champion: "True sportsmanship in business and other relationships can bring a new era in America and throughout the world. We will demonstrate that at the 1940 Olympiad in Helsingfors."

Gilbert Harris, of the Chase National Bank, New York City, "Our soundest security today is investment in M. R. A."

**Swiss Endorsement**

Previously endorsement of the Moral Rearmament Assembly program was received from 122 members of the Swiss Parliament and from chairman of five principal political parties of Switzerland. "Democracy can only stand secure if the soundness of her moral and spiritual armaments is assured," the message said.

Greetings also were received from Andre Maurois, French businessman and author, and Rabindranath Tagore, Indian author and philosopher.

Phillipe Mottu, Swiss delegate from Geneva, said moral rearmament had lessened labor conflicts in his country. Dr. Buchman predicted "that thing is going to happen in America." Dr. Buchman, George Muff, member of the British House of Parliament, and Swiss, Irish and English delegates, emphasized in talks the moral rearmament plan to have "100,000,000 people knowing and listening to God" by next Armistice Day.

Mr. Muff said "fear and lack of conviction" were hampering democratic nations and "Democracy can only compete with autocracy when the individual is alive to responsibility."

## U. S. Firm Ready to Ship Half of French Planes

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Twenty-two bombing planes, first half of a $3,500,000 French Government order, are scheduled for shipment today aboard the French Line's Wisconsin. The remaining 22 planes are to leave Aug. 18 aboard the Oregon.

The British liner Lochgoil loaded 20 bombers and training ships July 29 preparing to depart for England. The shipment is valued at $1,500,000. Eight more military planes were to be placed aboard the freighter Columbia Star, bound for Liverpool, within a few days.

# Alien Regulation Is Strengthened By House Action

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The House Saturday passed the fifth set of alien restrictions to receive its approval this session. By a voice vote, it approved and sent to the Senate a bill by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia which, among other things, would close the loophole in the deportation laws which the Supreme Court recently held permitted Joseph Strecker of Hot Springs, Arkansas, to escape deportation even though at one time he was a Communist Party member. The measure would also:

1. Outlaw efforts to undermine the loyalty of Army, Navy and Coast Guard personnel.
2. Add to the list of deportable aliens those who help smuggle aliens, foreign spies, violators of state narcotic laws, and possessors of certain weapons.
3. Call for deportation of any alien who at any time, even for a minute, was a member of an anarchist class.
4. Compel alien immigrants to be fingerprinted in their native land.
5. Outlaw advocacy of overthrow of Government by force and violence.

The bill was passed after a motion by Representative Vito Marcantonio (AL) New York to send it back to the Judiciary Committee was beaten, 273 to 48.

Previously, the House had passed the Dempsey bill to deport aliens who advocate another form of government than that of the United States, the Hobbs bill to establish detention camps for aliens, the McCormack amendment authorizing fines and imprisonment for advocates of overthrow of the Government by force and violence, and the Starnes bill to deport alien spies and saboteurs and alien violators of State narcotic laws.

## Japanese Envoy And Hull Confer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Kensuke Horinouchi, the Japanese Ambassador, asked Secretary Cordell Hull July 31 for clarification of Mr. Hull's notice of termination of the 1911 treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan.

Mr. Horniouchi, who had been vacationing at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., said he discussed the situation generally with the Secretary of State and had not brought with him any representations on the part of his Government. He said he called on Mr. Hull solely on his own initiative.

In view of the length of their talk, officials believed Mr. Hull had given Mr. Horinouchi an extensive statement of the American position.

## Relief Dismissals Ordered Held Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The WPA stopped dismissing long-time employees July 29 pending final Congressional action on a proposal to modify the Relief Act's requirement that they be laid off by Sept. 1.

Col. F. C. Harrington, Commissioner, telegraphed all State Work Relief Administrators to suspend action in dismissing persons who had 18 consecutive months or more of WPA employment.

A provision of the new Relief Act, Mr. Harrington said, called upon him to drop approximately 650,000 persons, other than War veterans, by Sept. 1. Under the Act they could apply for re-certification after a 30-day interval, but would be relegated to the status of new relief applicants. Job priority would be given to persons certified for relief for three months or more, but who never before had been on the work relief pay roll.

The net reduction in WPA enrollment between July 12 and July 17, he reported, was 48,561—bringing the current enrollment to a total of 2,248,177.

## Buffalo Times' Workers Plan to Take Over Paper

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP) — Employees of the Buffalo Times, suspended afternoon and Sunday morning newspaper, sought July 31 to resume publication under a co-operative employees' plan.

A conference was scheduled with representatives of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, owners, by a committee chosen at an employees' mass meeting. The Times discontinued publication after July 30 morning editions after 60 years in Buffalo. It was founded by the late Norman E. Mack as a Sunday paper in 1879 and began daily publication in 1883. Mr. Mack sold the paper to the Scripps-Howard organization in 1929.

## U. S. Troops Mass For Vital War Games

WASHINGTON (AP)—A concentration of military might unequalled by any peacetime mobilization on this continent since the Civil War will begin this week in preparation for two great practice battles.

With nearly 70,000 officers and men under arms, the first field army—virtually the entire combat strength of the eastern seaboard from Maine to Virginia—will take part in the war games. From them the army high command hopes to gain new information on such military problems as the technique of rapid mobilization and the value of mechanized cavalry in a rough terrain.

## *'Promoted'*

**B. C. Riley**

Member of University of Florida faculty elected president of the National University Extension Association at its recent convention at Berkeley, Calif.

# Spaniards Told They Must Work 15 Days for State

BURGOS, Spain, July 31 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco yesterday decreed that all Spanish men between the ages of 18 and 50 must work 15 days each year for the State without pay.

Demanding that the nation work harder to speed the national reconstruction and stop idling, General Franco ordered all able-bodied men to register for assignments to municipal, provincial and State works projects on Aug. 31.

Failure to work for the State or to pay the equivalent in wages is punishable by fines of 100 to 2,000 pesetas (nominally $11 to $220) and imprisonment of 31 days to three months.

The General's decree described free work for the State as necessary for security of the country, and said failure to so comply would be prosecuted with all vigor.

**Middle Ages Recalled**

In effect General Franco adopted law prevailing in some European countries in the Middle Ages when peasants were required to labor a specified number of days each year for the State without pay.

The step was foreshadowed in General Franco's Madrid speech of May 30 when he said, "work, being a social duty, will be universally demanded in some form or other of all Spaniards who are not crippled, as it is deemed a tribute all must pay to the wealth of the country."

Previous decrees applying to labor have abolished strikes, created vertical labor unions of all workers, executives as well as laborers in each industry, established the eight-hour day and establishing a minimum daily wage of 8 pesetas (about 88 cents).

**Aid for Farmers**

Meanwhile, a $55,000,000 agency, operating like the Farm Credit Administration in the United States, is helping Spain's wheat farmers carry out their own reconstruction program. It lends them money to buy seeds and modern farm machinery and to market their products.

With Spain's spring planting season well under way, the National Wheat Service, with its own capital of 250,000,000 pesetas, has placed its profits of 300,000,000 pesetas at the disposal of farmers. It includes "loans for the purchase of seeds and farm machinery and for improving the cultivation of land."

The National Wheat Service regulates production and distribution as well as sales and prices of wheat. The service acquires the entire wheat production of the country, except a certain amount which farmers reserve for their own personal needs. The prices paid conform with a fixed scale according to grades, varieties and the season.

**Exclusive Sales Rights**

The service has exclusive sales rights and is empowered to permit transfer from one province to another, where shortages may exist.

Flour millers are required to keep a stock of wheat in proportion to the capacity of their mills and are authorized to import and export in keeping with governmental decrees.

The service watches production and stocks through sworn declarations made by farmers in which they give a monthly account of purchases and sales of wheat and flour.

The service puts trade operations through and bankers keep accounts and deposits, having been granted a loan of 250,000,000 pesetas ($25,000,000) for the purpose.

## Port Washington Boom; 10 Ocean Planes Arrive

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP) —This Long Island town became a "Grand Central" of international passenger aviation July 30, with more than 100 passengers moving through, incident to arrivals of six and repartures of four ocean planes.

The Dixie Clipper arrived from the Azores with 10 passengers and 11 crew members and left for Baltimore; the Yankee Clipper left for Southampton with a record passenger list of 30 and crew of 12; the French survey plane Ville de St. Pierre arrived from the Azores with a crew of 9; the Bermuda Clipper arrived from Bermuda with 24 passangers and 7 crew members and left for Baltimore.

# U. S.-Australasian Air Hops; Pan American Expands Plans

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 31—Pan American Airways has filed with the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington an application for the establishment of a regular fortnightly, four-day air transport service for passengers, mail, and express over an 8,000-mile route across the South Pacific to link America and Australasia, the Company announced here today.

The route outlined would extend from San Francisco to Los Angeles, then jump 2,561 miles to Honolulu. From Hawaii the route would turn South and West 1,913 miles to Canton Island, thence 1,989 miles over the Fiji Islands to Noumea, New Caledonia, with a final lap of 1,124 miles to Auckland, New Zealand. The schedule would include a full day's layover in Honolulu and overnight stops at Canton and Noumea, making a flying time of 49 hours.

The service would be made with one of the big four-engine Boeing type clippers, a sister ship of the clippers now in operation across the Atlantic to Europe and over the North Pacific to China and the Orient. The route outlined by Pan American was originally blazed by the clippers in 1937 and 1938, including Los Angeles, which would serve as a terminal for Southern California and the Southwest.

Announced plans of British Imperial Airways to extend their services from Australia to New Zealand would provide a direct connection with the American service and effect high speed through schedules to the entire Australasian area, the announcement says.

Pan American also announced that route facilities were now completed, bases installed and manned by personnel trained for this particular service, while one of the Boeing flying boats is now available for the service.

Pan American holds the necessary operating rights granted by the Government of New Zealand, and has a complete operating base installed at Auckland. The Company also holds the necessary rights, granted by the French Government, to operate via Noumea, where it has also established marine base facilities and its own weather and radio services.

Following agreement between Great Britain and the United States effecting a joint administration of Canton Island, Pan American established at that point a complete marine base, weather and radio stations and facilities for handling flight personnel and passengers on overnight stops, the announcement added.

At the present time steamships require 15 days for the same journey, while existing air time between Australia and the principal centers of Europe is only seven days.

# Campaign to Drive British Out of North China Extended

SHANGHAI, July 31 (AP) — A move to drive the British out of North China is being steadily extended.

The anti-British campaign brought these developments:

1. British people reaching Tientsin from Tsinan in Shantung Province said a committee had sent to all British nationals there a warning that they would not be safe after Aug. 10.

2. The Japanese press in Tientsin reported that the anti-British Committee in Tsangchow, Hopeh Province City, 50 miles south of Tientsin, had ordered all British missionaries to leave.

3. In Peiping, police visited all Chinese shops and warned them to remove British goods from their shelves and thousands of new posters appeared with denunciations of British influence.

**British Plan Protests**

British officials in Shanghai were reported preparing a protest to the Japanese against their alleged encroachment July 29 on British territory in erecting barbed wire barricades on North Kiangsi Road, boundary between the British and Japanese defense sectors here.

It was understood that the protest would include a demand that the barricades, extending a mile and a half, be withdrawn.

Quiet was restored to the area after the Japanese opened gaps in the wires at street intersections, thus allowing Chinese free passage between the two sectors. Many Chinese had fled with their possessions on that day into the British zone and camped in the street alongside the barrier.

Domei (Japanese News Agency) meanwhile reported that Japanese military authorities in Peiping and Tientsin were "accusing Britons of practicing flagrant double diplomacy" in the Far East.

It said the military was determined to insist on British surrender on the currency questions which were being discussed in the British-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo.

Informed London quarters reported that the Japanese had demanded that Britain support Japanese-backed currency in the British concession in Tientsin and hand over to the Japanese-dominated Peiping regime the silver belonging to the Chinese Government which is held in concession banks.

**British Policy**

The military, Domei continued, asserted that it was impossible to reconcile the British-Japanese agreement of a week ago with statements by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax that Britain had not changed its policy in China.

Under the agreement the British Government recognized the Japanese forces in China had "special requirements." Mr. Chamberlain declared it "did not connote any change in British policy in regard to China."

British commercial circles in Tsingtao, Shantung port, said the anti-British boycott movement in Shantung province had brought business to a virtual standstill. They said Chinese were afraid to purchase British goods.

Trade restrictions in Tsingtao and elsewhere in Shantung also are curtailing American business.

Meanwhile reports reaching Tsingtao, from Tsimo, 40 miles to the north, said 4,000 Chinese who had been fighting with the Japanese had mutined, killed six Japanese officers, captured four others and then joined Chinese national troops 100 miles away.

The Tsingtao-Tsinan railway was severed by guerrillas twice in the past week, once within 40 miles of Tsingtao.

Increased activity by the Chinese irregulars was ascribed to the withdrawal of many Japanese troops from Shangtung province for transportation to Manchukuo.

## United Brethren Condemn 'Barmaid' Trend in U. S.

LAKESIDE, Ohio (AP)—Delegates to the National United Brethren Christian Education convention condemned the employment of women as waitresses in establishments serving liquor. Attacking what they described as a trend "to make American girls glorified barmaids," the delegates adopted a resolution urging women to "use your influence in preventing girls from accepting such employment."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# Behind the Headlines

***U. S. and Japan agree that times have changed since 1911—In those days Nippon was beginning to emerge as a great power following victories over both China and Russia.***

On one point the Japanese and American Governments are agreed. That is, that times have changed since 1911.

They have changed so much, says the United States, that the commercial treaty concluded with Japan in that year requires overhauling.

They have changed so much, says Japan, that an entirely new state of affairs prevails in the Far East, and the change should be recognized.

Times have indeed changed. In those dim and distant pre-war days of 1911 the world was very different from what it is today.

Japan had not yet been admitted to membership in the exclusive club known as the great powers. It had, to everybody's surprise, won a war against China, and a few years later a war against Russia. The guns that were fired in this second war were to be heard around the world, for they marked the beginning of Asia's great revolt against European domination, which Westerners in the Orient are feeling today as never before.

The Japanese had shown themselves to be doughty fighters, and they had seized their first big territory on the mainland, the former hermit kingdom of Korea. No one then foresaw that in less than 30 years Japan would gain control over Manchuria, North China, and every seaport as far south as French Indo-China.

**Japan's Rising Star**

The Nipponese were just shaking off the control the westerners had fastened upon their commerce. The treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded with the United States in February, 1911, marked the Island Kingdom's coming of age in the world of economics. It substituted equal rights for the humiliating regime of extra-territoriality which had preceded it. Great Britain signed a similar treaty with Japan two months after the United States. It contains the same provisions that the United States is now invalidating as possible hindrance to freedom of action in the future.

The United States, warm in its friendship for Japan during the Russo-Japanese War, was cooling off. Japanese immigration into California had aroused national antagonisms and caused friction between the two Governments, frictions which were to increase with the passing years.

Great Britain, having concluded its famous alliance with Japan in 1902, renewed it for the second time in 1911, and was acting as Japan's sponsor in the western world, introducing the newcomer from the Orient to the right people. Americans didn't mind. There was not yet in the United States, nor in the British overseas Dominions, the strong antipathy towards the Anglo-Japanese alliance that finally led to its abrogation. Japan was a sort of spare wheel on the Triple Entente of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

The Germans were in Kiaochai and Tsingtao, building up a prosperous "sphere of influence" in Chinese territory. When war came in 1914, Japan promptly seized the German holdings and held onto them until the United States and the Allies made them let go. But nobody could foresee all this away back in 1911.

China was still an Empire, but revolution was impending. Russia was still under the Czars, but rumblings of revolt had been heard in 1905. The revolutions that have since occurred in those two countries have affected the daily lives of more people than any other revolutions in all history.

Oh, yes, times have changed, all right.

**Poland and Czechoslovakia**

Poland's situation today is being compared with Czechoslovakia's before Munich. The comparison breaks down in several places.

Czechoslovakia was a democracy, the only one in East-Central Europe. Poland can best be described as a military oligarchy.

Czechoslovakia had not and could not have any ambition to become a maritime state and a naval power, Poland has.

Czechoslovakia had no common frontier with Soviet Russia, Poland has. Poland lies farther to the east, and is therefore less susceptible of receiving aid from France and Great Britain.

Poland made no very forceful protests against the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, but appeared inclined to acquiesce in the transaction.

In view of these differences, it apears that any crisis which might arise over Poland would concern the western democracies less, and Russia more, than did the Czechoslovak affair.

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## More Home Rule For Puerto Rico Is Declared Vital

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—The most pressing need in Puerto Rico is relief from laws and regulations that are retarding employment, is the observation of Roy Tasco Davis, for many years an American minister to Latin American republics and now President of National College at Forest Glenn, Md.

Mr. Davis, recognized as a leading authority on Latin America, observed conditions while making a first-hand study of Puerto Rico as the Cultural Link of the Americas.

In making his observation after returning home Mr. Davis gave especial thought to government and politics. He observed that home-rule provisions for Puerto Rico are well advanced but that Puerto Rico, like the other territories and the District of Columbia, should have enlarged and more effective representation in Congress.

The territories have a resident commissioner in Washington. This official has a desk in the House of Representatives but no vote.

Puerto Rico and Hawaii, Mr. Davis pointed out, are advocating statehood. In both islands the people have shown their capacity for self-government and their loyalty to the United States. This step seems, however, to be a difficult one to take and agitation and argumentation may go on for years before the people of the continent are finally convinced.

In the meantime, Mr. Davis concludes, the colonial administration set-up should be modernized and broadened to give these people actual experience in national affairs. Until Congressmen have seen, got acquainted and worked with public spirited officials from the territories, they will have no way of knowing that Puerto Rican and Hawaiian public officials differ very little, after all, from political leaders in most of the States.

## *Americas Prove Source of Many Useful Plants*

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP) — The world is indebted to the Americas not only for the origin of corn but also for scores of other useful plants and a few domesticated animals, Dr. Elmer Drew Merrill, Harvard University botanist, told the Pacific Science Congress July 30.

He gave Mexico the credit for originating the turkey. The alpaca, the llama, the muscovy duck and the guinea pig originated in South America. Central and South America contributed the bean family, the tomato, pepper, sunflower, squash, pumkin, peanut, avocado and pineapple.

All over the world, he added, the centers in which both culture and agriculture originated were "particularly restricted" to limited areas of relatively small temperature variation and light rainfall, such as the highlands of Mexico, Bolivia and Peru; Asia Minor; parts of Central Asia and Northern India; Central and Southern China and perhaps Abyssinia. From those areas, he declared, all basic cultivated food plants and domesticated animals came.

Expanding and colonizing European nations disseminated the cultured plants and domesticated animals throughout the world.

## Government to Call Bridges as Witness

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Government lawyers claimed an apparent victory today in the fight over whether Harry Bridges should be called as a Government witness when his deportation hearing is resumed Wednesday after a four-day recess.

The West Coast C. I. O. chieftain's lawyers have been anxious to call him as his own star witness, near the close of the hearing several weeks from now.

However, James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard University Law School and special trial examiner for the Labor Department, said July 31 "unless the defense interposes new objections, Mr. Bridges can be put on the stand Wednesday."

## Lettuce Men Seek Speed In Freight Train Runs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALINAS, Calif.—The Salinas-Watsonville lettuce industry, which annually ships almost 30,000 carloads of lettuce to terminal points throughout the United States, and this season has a $50,000 daily freight bill, is demanding faster freight train schedules to equalize competition with Eastern grown produce.


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## *Wheat—It's Just a Seed*

Wide World

**Genesis of a Breakfast Roll**

**1. Wheat in the sheaf—the bundles go into the thresher in Kansas. 2. Wagon load of wheat being brought in from the field on the Allen Engler farm in Shawnee County, near Topeka, Kan. 3. Golden stream of wheat from a combine, with a farmer boy shoveling it into the wagon. 4. Santa Fe Railroad grain elevator, situated at western edge of Greater Kansas City, at Turner, Kan., ready to receive grain harvest.**

## Building in U. S. Promises Billion Increase for 1939

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—There was half a billion dollars more spent in building throughout the Nation during the first half of 1939 than in that period last year, reports the National Association of Building Trades Employers here.

This is believed to be a conservative estimate, but nevertheless as it stands marks a rebound from the 1937-38 lull that is encouraging to the whole building field, which can't forget the $80,000,000,000 business it did from 1925 to 1930. In the 10 years since then the total has dropped to but about $40,000,000,000. In other words there was twice as much building in those early five years, as in these last 10 years. There was an increase in 1937, a slump in 1938, and now signs of an upward movement that promises to go far to make up for lost time.

The total estimated value of building in 44 states in the first six months this year, says Robert D. Steele, the Association's statistician, was $1,858,298,628. In the first half of 1938 the total was $1,315,062,077. In 41 key cities the 1939 total was $386,055,866, as against $344,485,800 last year. The number of permits jumped in these key cities from 112,168 to 125,397.

**New York City Leads**

New York City heads the list in the total value, with $106,239,336, but it is interesting to note that this is less than the 1938 figure of $156,176,805, indicating that the increase for the nation was in the smaller cities. It is noteworthy also that New York piled up this cost total with a total of but 8,130 permits, while Los Angeles which was second on the cost list with $39,401,810, had 20,220 permits.

The cities on the cost list next in order were: Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Houston, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, and Washington, each showing a substantial jump from the 1938 half year.

Los Angeles, as might be expected from the above figure, led in the number of homes built, with $26,606,457, an increase of about $8,500,000 over 1938. Detroit follows on this list with San Francisco, Miami, Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, and Tulsa next in line.

**Home Building Increases**

Altogether there were 24,728 homes started or constructed throughout the Nation during the first half of the year, as against 15,698 in that period last year. The dollar value this year was $126,904,397, an increase of about $51,000,000 over 1938. Home building reports are lacking from New York and Philadelphia, however, so this computation is in that respect incomplete, and doubtless should show a much greater increase.

Building labor rates continue at about the same level, Mr. Steele reports, though a differential between residential and non-residential work is gaining in popularity in several cities, due to what is claimed to be a variation in the skill required.

It is pointed out that between 1920 and 1930 an almost constant total of about 6,000,000 workers were employed in construction work, while since then the number has been cut by more than half. Further revival of the building industry, it is held, would go far in reducing the present jobless roll.

## *Of All Things . . . !*

### *Mayorless New York City*

NEW YORK (AP)—The largest city in the country had no chief executive July 29.

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia was speaking in Wilmington, N. C.

City Council President Newbold Morris was in Bermuda.

City Council Vice-Chairman John Cashmore was across the city line in Nassau County, Long Island.

The succession of authority legally ends there.

### *Mayor Fines Himself*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Frank H. Wheeler, Mayor of Clifton Forge, Va., fined himself $1 when summoned to court the other morning on a charge of violating a city traffic ordinance.

The Mayor was charged with failing to stop his car at a red light. Fifteen other persons charged with the same offense were released by the Mayor with a warning.

### *She's Convinced Now*

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—No one in Sheffield, England, could convince Mrs. Betsy Gordon it would be hot in Kansas City in July.

But when she arrived, equipped with heavy woolen underwear and a winter coat, the temperature was 103. She came here to visit her sister, Mrs. Leah Koppel whom she had not seen for 42 years.

### *The Mail Goes Through*

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—Mrs. R. H. Dixon of Cocoa, Fla., received the card from her friend in Boston all right, even if 32 years had intervened.

While visiting her mother here the card arrived, addressed to her maiden name and postmarked Nov. 12, 1907. The Savannah cancellation bore the date July 24, 1939. Postal authorities declined to speculate why.

## McNutt Agrees With Roosevelt Foreign Policy

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31 (AP)—There appeared little doubt in the minds of political observers today that Paul V. McNutt, recently appointed Federal Social Security Administrator, stands on the right side of the fence in the Roosevelt Administration.

The former Commissioner to the Philippines, and Indiana's hope for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1940, approved in a Peace Day address here yesterday the foreign policy of co-operation advanced by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Mr. McNutt warned that isolation would mean a militarized America capable of defending the shores of the entire Western Hemisphere, the abandoning of many markets for agricultural products, and the stagnation of manufacturing centers. He said the recent unsuccessful effort of the Roosevelt Administration to obtain repeal of the arms embargo provision of the neutrality act had "served to present the issue whether we can withdraw from the entire current of world affairs, even though the rest of the world sinks into the disintegrating chaos of a general war.

"Our real stake in the current controversy is whether we spend the next two or three generations in a militarized America, or whether we can preserve America in the classic pattern of a great democratic republic of peace.

"We do not have the simple question of minding our own business. I wish we did. We have the question of whether we will keep quiet while other people mind and mould our business for us."

Mr. McNutt urged a national policy of co-operation with "like-minded countries to work for an enduring peace—not peace by surrender and flight. Certain nations openly, even brutally, state that their aim is war unless peace is bought by surrender, while certain other nations, like ourselves, only desire to keep the peace," he declared.

A crowd of 35,000 attended the International Peace Day program sponsored by the World Poultry Congress.

## *Old Lincoln Papers Preserved for Ages*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 31—Documentary proof of Thomas Lincoln's ownership of the farm at Hodgenville, Kentucky, where Abraham Lincoln was born, and many other legal papers pertaining to the Lincoln family, have been rescued and preserved by the technicians of the National Park Service.

They accomplished microfilming of these valuable papers, as well as many others concerned with Lincoln's ancestry on file in Larue County Court House, Kentucky, in all some 580 exposures now to be permanently added to the archives of the United States.

The documents possess great importance because they disprove the persistent tradition that Lincoln's forebears were virtually paupers. According to the musty records, Sinking Spring Farm consisting of 348 acres was acquired by Thomas Lincoln in December, 1808, for $200. The father of The Great Emancipator signed the paper transferring the equity of the former owner, Isaac Bush, by making his mark.

## Funds From 'Debauch' Condemned for Security

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — The price of social security is too high if it must be financed by gambling and liquor license funds, Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel declares.

Striking out at what he terms flagrant violation of gambling and liquor laws in unnamed sections of the state, he urges radio listeners to rid their communities of "debauching" influences.

"I want to say to you very frankly that I yield to no man in my advocacy of adequately-financing social security. But I believe the price of financing social security is too high when the price paid must be the licensing of pool halls, slot machines, race horse gambling and the re-establishment of the open saloon."

## Oscar Powell Named Head Of Federal Job Bureau

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board created July 29 a new "Bureau of Employment" to co-ordinate activities of the Board's unemployment compensation division and the employment service of the Department of Labor. Creation of the bureau had been recommended by President Roosevelt.

Oscar M. Powell, Executive Director of the Social Security Board, was appointed director of the new bureau. He will retain his office as Executive Director of the Board.

## Scots' Regard for Own Culture Tested by Dictionary Project

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EDINBURGH—The struggle of a small group of Scottish literary authorities to bring to completion the Scottish National Dictionary, six parts of which have already been published, has suddenly come upon the Scottish people of the world as a test of their love of race and culture.

The situation is one of a kind which has usually found the Scottish people at their best.

Funds for continuing the work have run out. The expected subsidy from the British Parliament has been refused. The modest staff of trained lexicographers at present engaged on the work cannot continue its labors without immediate help to the tune of £200.

**Further Funds Needed**

The printing presses cannot be restarted by Dr. William Grant, the editor, until an additional £200 has been forthcoming. Dr. Grant himself has hitherto borne a good deal of the financial burden.

Can the Scottish people see their way to provide the necessary funds to make possible this great monument to their language?

The financial committee of the dictionary association calculates that the work could be accomplished by 2,000 persons subscribing £15 a piece. Up to the present there have been only about 588 subscribers, of whom only about 300 are private individuals.

Signs that the situation is beginning to bring a response come in a letter to the Glasgow Herald from an American Scot, who proposes that 25 Scotsmen should be asked to contribute £100 each, a move in which he is prepared to lead off with £100.

**Other Contributions Cited**

The letter continues: "I understand Parliament can find no official source wherewith to subsidize a Scottish national work; yet it managed to give £50,000 for the Codex Sinaiticus—simply for the pride of possession—and when Arthur J. Balfour was First Lord of the Treasury it allocated a very substantial grant to the English Dialect Dictionary. The little country of Denmark has recently voted £1,000 per annum for at least five years to the re-editing of an Old Icelandic Dictionary; yet the Scottish members of Parliament are powerless to help our National Dictionary.

"The Dictionary of Older Scots, now in process of compilation, has been financed from the United States. Surely it is the duty of Scotland to shoulder the burden of the modern dictionary."

That the interest in the dictionary is not measured by the modest amount of its funds is evidenced by the fact that it is subscribed for by most of the first-class universities in the United States and by many public libraries and Scottish societies there. In the list of subscribers are names from the British Dominions and colonies and from such countries as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, Germany, Japan, and the Argentine.

## 45,000 U. S. Dentists Oppose Compulsory Medicinal Plan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — Decision of the American Dental Association at its recent Milwaukee convention to oppose compulsory sickness insurance puts the organization on record against socialized medicine for the first time through convention action.

The A. D. A., representing 45,000 dentists, was led to its newest degree of opposition by the expectation that compulsory insurance inclusive of dentistry would be fostered by the Wagner bill pending in Congress.

As an alternative to the bill, the Association approved the program of a special committee to help people unable to pay for dental services.

The stand of the organized dentists against compulsory insurance does not, however, indicate a new position. Four years ago the Trustees of the Association came out strongly in objection to the system, and recently its representatives testified before a Congressional committee in opposition to the proposed bill.

More thorough consideration of the issues involved was given at the Milwaukee meeting than ever before, officials said. Speakers, including the retiring President of the Association, Dr. Marcus L. Ward of Ann Arbor, Mich., gave emphasis to specific reasons for opposing compulsory sickness insurance, while the policy of the Association in regard to alternative measures was clarified through the adoption of a report prepared by a special committee on public health, headed by Dr. Harold W. Oppice of Chicago. This committee, appointed at the preceding convention in St. Louis, Mo., objected to the Wagner bill on the ground that there is in it "nothing stated or implied or suggested which guarantees the public the high quality of dental service it should have."

The public should be on guard against "the threatened, promiscuous involvement of the Federal Government in the health service," Dr. Ward, retiring President, told the convention.

He insisted that "laws and money will not solve the health problems of the country." What is needed, he said, is intelligent co-operation among representatives of Government, the public, and the profession to make better use of community resources already available.

Dentists also heard arguments against the Wagner bill presented by Frank E. Gannett, of Rochester, N. Y., a leading newspaper publisher.

Dr. Haven Emerson of New York advised dentists to oppose enactment of the measure "unless the bill is substantially revised or rewritten to meet the recommendations of informed medical and health opinion."

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# Western Navies Watch Japan's Drive

**Southern trend of Tokyo campaign held threat to Britain, France, and United States.**

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although Japan's Army has gained major world publicity through the armed operations of the past two years in China, it is now the Navy which is quietly becoming a source of anxious interest to others than China. Those particularly interested are Great Britain and France, which find Japan's southward trend a major threat to their strategic position in the Pacific. If the United States stake in the Philippines is not to be regarded as already liquidated (and there seems reason to believe that the next few months may find the Filipinos outspoken in their reversal of the old pro-independence attitude), then Washington, too, may be regarded as concerned.

A series of conferences has of late been held at Singapore by 50 high officers of the French and British air, land, and naval forces, with a view to forming plans for joint action in case of Far East need. These talks were in effect an extension of similar conversations in Paris and London previously, but they were given special point by sensational developments at Kulangsu, Tientsin, and Swatow.

**Coastal Situation Reviewed**

The Swatow occupation was of interest to China as closing one of the few remaining ports which free China could use for imports and exports of commercial nature (arms have been sent by other routes). It was of perhaps even greater interest to other countries which saw in this a material help to Japan in closing the Straits of Formosa if it desired to do so. Japan would desire this if a foreign fleet ever sailed up the China coast to attack Japan.

"If an arc of a circle," remarks the Shanghai Times, "be drawn from the harbor of Swatow past the southern tip of Formosa through the Loochoo Islands to Kagoshima, we see how easily the greater part of the China coast could be shut off from the rest of the world by the Japanese Navy. If this comparatively short line were heavily mined, it might be impossible for a long period for the most powerful external fleet to approach the China coast from Swatow to Chingwangtao."

Hainan island, occupied some months before, during the spring, of course lies considerably farther south where it constitutes a major threat to French Indo-China if Japan ever wanted to employ it in such a way; similarly, it lies astride the British "life-line" from Singaport north to Hong Kong. According to reports received here, none too sound because of Japanese censorship and close watch over observers, yet thoroughly creditable on a basis of general evidence, the Japanese have been working busily to render Hainan an important submarine and air base.

**Could Be Used as Base**

It seems generally agreed that nothing has been done by the Japanese to fortify the newly-seized Spratly Islands, which are small, low, barren and generally unappetizing to anyone under ordinary conditions yet valuable as a counter in some eventual settlement. There is, however, an ever-present possibility that in time of acute need they could be converted at short notice into an advance submarine and air base. It is only 800 miles by air from the Spratly group to the oil wells and naval bases of the Netherlands Indies and considerably less to British and French centers on the mainland.

Japanese military planes continue to worry the French by flying along the Indo-China border and it is indicated that they are very "careless" about crossing that border.

A "positive administration" of Formosa is forecast by Tokyo newspapers and a recent four-week visit to the Japanese capital by the Governor-General, Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, included discussion of industrialization and perhaps militarization of the island. Japan's naval base at Mako (of interest to Hong Kong) is said to have been strengthened recently.

## 12,000 Reservists Join British Fleet

By the Associated Press

London, July 31

Naval reservists from all over Britain—more than 12,000 of them—left home yesterday to join the Reserve Fleet which is being mobilized.

Retired officers, noncommissioned officers, and seamen headed for the three big British naval bases, Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport.

Two thousand other naval reservists already are on duty, having been mobilized last May, so that today about 14,000 reservists will be on active duty to help man the 130 ships of the Reserve Fleet.

Britain's powerful Home Fleet sailed July 29 for a cruise preparatory to maneuvers with the Reserve Fleet in the third week of August which will bring British naval forces to peak form.

Before the maneuvers, King George VI is to review the Reserve Fleet Aug. 9 in Weymouth Bay.

**British Navy ready for action in Europe or Orient to keep vital trade lines open.**

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Amid totalitarian threats of aggression the British Navy takes a dominating part in the European situation and in the Orient.

Although it may be true that Britain, despite stupendous efforts to rearm, still has numerical arrears to make up in the air, and in land forces, the same does not apply to the Navy which is recognized as by far the most powerful instrument of its kind anywhere outside the United States.

The Navy now comprises 15 battleships and 400 other war vessels. There is also in reserve an even stronger fleet of up-to-date craft approaching completion in its building yards, a fleet which includes 7 new battleships, 22 cruisers, 3 flotilla leaders, 29 destroyers, 15 submarines, 3 mine-layers, besides a plentiful supply of escort vessels, depot ships and other miscellaneous shipping.

The Navy, therefore, has enormous supports in reserve behind whatever initial effort it may be called for.

Its main obligation is to safeguard from attack the British Empire, including Britain itself, the other so-equal nations of the Commonwealth—Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Eire—also the colonies, dependencies, mandated territories and protectorates, and those countries outside the Empire—Belgium, Portugal, Egypt, Iraq, France, Poland, Rumania, Turkey, Greece and Russia—toward which Britain has assumed responsibilities of various kinds.

**Main Threat From Germany**

The danger which is imminent is from the totalitarian nations, Germany, Italy, and Japan. It is a danger in which Germany has mainly to be considered, because neither Italy nor Japan is in a position to act against any major power without the active support of Berlin.

On Britain's side are France, Poland, Turkey, Rumania, and possibly Russia.

There is no secret about the course of action the British Navy is to pursue in the event of trouble. Its first task in conjunction with the French Navy would be to cork those bottlenecks, the Kiel Canal, the Skaggerrak, the Straits of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, and the Straits of Singapore. The object here is to confine enemy naval activities to the comparatively narrow waters of the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the China Sea.

This would be to prevent fleets of enemy destroyers and submarines pouring through these bolt-holes to support hostile air-raiders in preying upon the food convoys, the cities, and "nerves" of the democracies.

Whether or not the dictators would venture to dispute this preliminary defense measure of the Allies, would depend upon relative strengths in each of the areas involved.

**Confident on Blockade**

The Allies are confident that whatever exchanges may take place the blockade would prove effective, just as occurred in the World War, when attrition of the Central Powers began with the cutting off of their ocean-borne trade.

The Allies would count upon isolating the Italians from the African coast in which case it is reckoned that neither Libya nor Ethiopia could long afterward hold out.

Meanwhile mobile squadrons of cruisers and destroyers could guard against submarines, commerce raiders or raiding airplanes.

The Chinese, rearmed, and reinforced by the Allies, would be encouraged to increase their resistance to the Japanese, a situation thus developing in which, it is believed, any conspiracy against the peace-loving nations would eventually collapse.

If America should throw its weight into the scale on the side of the democracies the failure of aggression, it is estimated, would be enormously accelerated. Indeed no less a British naval authority than Vice-Admiral Cecil Vivian Usborne, has stated that if an Anglo-French-United States Council could be established at once to deal with the trouble in the Far East, Japan would realize in advance that its game of aggression against China was one that was not worth continuing.

**Points in Naval Strategy**

If this three-power council does not occur; if Hong Kong and other Anglo-French territories in China are not to be allowed to be beset, then such fleet units as could be spared by the Allies from the European field, operating from the British naval base at Singapore, would take on the flank Japan's necessarily long lines of communication southward. The object here would be to make any Japanese fleet movement against British Borneo or Australia too costly to be attempted.

Hong Kong, it is claimed, is sufficiently strongly fortified and garrisoned and provisioned to defend itself for some time. Setbacks in Chinese Treaty ports would be disregarded in the belief that they would be rectified later.

One thing is regarded as certain. It is that the forces of law and order will have the moral reinforcement of world opinion upon their side. It is a preponderance calculated to make itself increasingly felt as the ideals behind aggression on the one side and defense on the other become further exposed.

# French Weigh Syrian Move

(Continued from Page 1)

qualified in point of family heritage, he is opposed mainly by those Arabs who believe he owes a certain amount of allegiance to Britain, in line with the policy of his late father, King Hussein of Hejaz. Moreover, any aim he might have of uniting Syria to Trans-Jordan would arouse considerable opposition, and it is expected that in the event of his selection to rule Syria, he would resign his emirship in Trans-Jordan, for which throne another candidate would be found.

Second, there is the son of the ex-Khedive of Egypt, Abdul Mounem, who is a Turk and therefore not acceptable to a large section of Arabs. The third is Zeid, brother of the late King Feisal of Iraq and of Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, who is reputed to be pro-German. Fourth, there is Feisal, the son of powerful Ibn Saud, King of Hejaz and Nejd, who is not said to share his father's ability as a leader.

The fifth and only local candidate is Prince Abdul-Mejid Haidar, son of the late Sherif Ali Haidar of Mecca, also a direct descendant of the ruling house of Hashimite Emirs through a different line from that of Abdullah, a man of fine personality and extensive education, who is revered and respected throughout the Moslem-Arab world.

The recent visit of the nationalist Syrian leader, Dr. Abdur Rahman Shahbandar to Emir Abdullah at Amman, the capital of Trans-Jordan, is believed to have been made with the full consent of the French Government in the effort to test the tenor of public feeling.

It is also suggested that the French and British Governments were favorable to the idea of joining these two territories, but some observers believed that the French would never consent to any step which would reduce their zone of influence in the Near East.

It is said that the idea of a union was not viewed with favor at Riyadh, King Ibn Saud's desert capital in Saudi-Arabia, for Ibn Saud is thought to be unlikely to want to see the strengthening of further Arab States in his proximity.

France is undoubtedly faced with an important problem because the importance of the Near East in European affairs is being realized more and more, and the "Berlin to Baghdad" slogan looms as an important factor no less today than it did in 1914.

## Senate Confirms Sayre

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate confirmed July 29 the selection of Francis Bowes Sayre as High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. Mr. Sayre, recently Assistant Secretary of State, succeeds Paul V. McNutt, who resigned to be appointed chief of the Federal Security Administration.


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## World Affairs Notebook

### Peru's Plebiscite

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**Dictatorship in Peru** has been an emergency fact for three years; now it becomes in large measure a Constitutional mandate.

**Ten amendments** to the Constitution of April 9, 1933, were submitted to national plebiscite last June 18. The Government of Gen. Oscar R. Benavides announced July 23 "overwhelming approval" of the amendments. They strengthen the Executive while reviving Congress in a diluted form.

**Compared with Peru's** recent decree rule, the amendments represents a return toward the procedures of representative government. Compared with Peru's former Congressional regime, the amendments crystallize undemocratic processes.

**New provisions** include extending the Presidential term from five to six years; increasing the President's power to pass special laws; limiting legislative powers of Congress in the fixing of customs tariffs, appointment of inquiry committees, and summoning of the Premier to explain executive policy; permitting the budget to be enforced each Jan. 1 when not passed by Congress; and repealing "proportionate minority representation."

**Peru's social struggle** is seen in the restriction on minorities. General Benavides received decree powers at the hands of the Constituent Assembly on Nov. 14, 1936, after the revolutionary Apra Party had shown too much power. The Apra was winning the Presidential election through a dummy candidate, so the Government annulled the elections, and Congress was suspended. In Congress as revived, the Apra is deprived of representation.

**General Benavides** insists he will not continue as President. In office he has suppressed all opposition, built roads into the interior including a highway that will connect with the Amazon River, promoted social projects such as popular kitchens.

**Peru's estimated** 6,500,000 population is predominantly Indian and half-caste, ruled by aristocratic landed classes.

A Monday Feature

# Delay of French Vote Brings Challenge From Leftist Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 31—By taking a step unprecedented in peacetime of postponing the general elections for two years, Premier Edouard Daladier has taken the most significant—and the most disputed—step so far in his vigorous efforts to adapt French democracy to meet the present world crisis.

In extending the length of the term of the present Chamber of Deputies which was to have ended next May until 1942 the Premier has, it is generally agreed, undoubtedly added to the political unity and present strength of France. But there agreement ceases.

The Socialists and Communists, who between them constitute more than one-third of the Deputies, are preparing an intensive campaign against the decree postponing the elections on the grounds that it constitutes an attack on democracy and means preparation for a dictatorship.

Supporters of the Government on the other hand maintain that it is purely an emergency measure, fully justified in the face of the present European tension and that it assures the stability and steadily increasing force of France, and is thus a great contribution to peace.

Few if any impartial observers question this, since it is clear that Premier Daladier, ably aided by Paul Reynaud in the realm of economics and finance, has accomplished wonders in welding the strife-torn France of two years ago into a unified nation, now willingly making great sacrifices so as to be able to meet its international responsibilities.

It is not disputed that strong measures were needed to achieve the large measure of success that unquestionably has been attained. The question that is asked even by some of the Government's friends is: "What will be the ultimate effect of this adaption—not to say vital modification—of the parliamentary regime on French democracy?"

It is the extention both in scope and time of the regime of the Government by decree, a regime which for three years now has ruled almost uninterruptedly in France, that is disquieting to most democratic observers. Leftist critics of Premier Daladier of course go even further in pointing out that general elections will in all probability be held in Britain this autumn, and they ask why France also couldn't have elections. It is also pointed out that the British Parliament last month passed a law to take the profits out of arms manufacture very similar to that now instituted by Premier Daladier by decree.

It is generally acknowledged, however, that these comparisons, on the surface so unfavorable to French parliamentarism, are liable to be misleading, since M. Daladier is faced with a totally different problem in the French Chamber of Deputies, due to the multiplicity of parties. Furthermore a general election in France is a far more volatile and deeply disturbing an affair than the brief and relatively unsensational elections in Britain.

The Government decree which levies a tax of 25 per cent of profits under 4 per cent of the turnover on all national defense contracts, rising in a sliding scale to 100 per cent for that part of profits exceeding 10 per cent of the turnover, has received general approval. So has the complex "family code" designed to increase the French birthrate.

Institution of a Commissariat General of the nation, however, has aroused opposition on the Left where further restrictions of freedom of the press are feared. Appointment of Jean Giraudoux, leading French dramatist and former French diplomat, as head of this new department is generally approved, as is the centralization of control of all French broadcasting.

# France Tries to Track Down Agents of German Propaganda

### The News

PARIS, July 31 (AP)—France's new spy code, the strictest anti-espionage measure the Third Republic ever had in peacetime, became law yesterday with its publication in the Official Journal.

It provided the capital penalty in time of peace for 10 separate "crimes and offenses against the foreign security of the state." Foreigners as well were made liable to the capital penalty in most of the 10 cases cited.

Among those made subject to the extreme penalty were:

Those who publish military information of any nature not made public by the Government.

Those who reveal by any means measures taken to arrest spies or who report on proceedings of investigating magistrates or the court itself in such cases.

Those who destroy or damage for any reason any material interesting national defense.

Those who "shake the faith" of the armed forces in any way. Such crimes, all considered as treason, are to be judged by military courts.

### The Background

PARIS—The arrest by the military police of two French journalists, M. Aubin, chief of the information service of Le Temps, and M. Poirier, of the commercial service of another well-known conservative newspaper, Figaro, apparently on the suspicion of improper dealings with German agents, has focussed public attention on German intrigues in France and on the suspected venality of some organs of the French press. The arrest of M. Aubin and M. Poirier, accompanied as it has been by searches in the apartments of suspected persons and possibly by other arrests (although definite information on this point is not available) has let loose a hornets' nest of speculation and controversy.

The newspapers in Paris which are strongly anti-German, especially the Communist L'Humanité, have given maximum publicity to the case and have, to some extent, used it as a partisan weapon against the circles of the Right which are less bellicose. Typical of the controversial methods of L'Humanité was the linking up of the name of Marcel Déat, dissident Socialist who has been very lukewarm in his attitude toward French commitments in Eastern Europe, with that of Otto Abetz, an unofficial German agent who was requested to quit France about the end of June. The names of Fernand de Brinon, secretary of the committee France-Germany, which was working for Franco-German rapprochement and which has naturally been rather inactive since last March, of a Radical Socialist named Edouard Pfeiffer and of other less known individuals have also been bandied about.

M. Daladier, in his double capacity of Premier and War Minister, is in full charge of the investigation.

German activity has apparently assumed several forms. There has been a mass distribution of pamphlets of German origin in some of the towns of northeastern France. The autonomist movement in Alsace has been exploited to some extent for pro-German ends and a certain M. Roos, director of the Alsatian newspaper Elz, has been arrested on charges of espionage. The Elz has also attacked the construction of the Maginot line and suggested that there is only a difference of degree between the Alsatians and the Sudeten Germans.

# Probers Find Spying on Men

(Continued from Page 1)

is asserted, was "provocative, aggressive and brutal."

"The violent situation which these guards helped to engender and prolong served as justification for mass arrests, the destruction of the picket camp, and the crushing of the strike."

Continuing further, the report charges the employees were left without protection of a strong bar-gaining agency, and "plant morale was at a minimum." Strike guards, it is asserted, were sent "even to union picnics." The company's hands "were soiled by dealings with criminals whose malicious and unreliable character exposed it to scandal and litigation." These were the "fruits" reported by the La Follette Subcommittee, "in one plant in one industry" of a campaign which, it charges, has nation-wide scope.

# Anglo-Soviet Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

sian Government favors appears to carry this precise significance," he declared.

Mr. Chamberlain said the Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff had told the British and French negotiators that if military conversations were begun "political difficulties should not prove insuperable."

For this reason he stated that Britain and France had decided to send the military missions to Moscow.

**Danzig Situation**

Turning to the Danzig situation, Mr. Chamberlain said he had nothing to add to previous declarations as to the determination of the British Government to "resist aggression."

"The Danzig situation requires very careful watching but we do not feel undue concern," he asserted.

"The Polish Government, which has shown admirable calm, may be trusted to continue to exercise wise and statesmanlike restraint."

Then referring to the Far Eastern difficulties, he declared:

"The Government will not reverse their policy in the Far East at the request of any power and has not been asked by Japan to do so."

"In spite of irritation and injurious incidents the real goal the Government had in mind," he said, "was to find some just and equitable settlement of the struggle which was going on in China."

The Prime Minister added, however, that "if this agitation and these attacks on British interests and rights in North China are to go unchecked (the British Government would be obliged to take a serious view of the situation."

In his statement on the Moscow negotiations, Mr. Chamberlain disclosed that Britain and France had offered to sign a provisional agreement and work out details later but that "the Soviet Government thought otherwise and preferred to sign or initial nothing until we had got to a complete agreement."

"As a result," he continued, "we were not able to present the world, as I would have liked to do, with a provisional agreement at an earlier stage."

## Christian Science Services on Radio

**New England**

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:

10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Aug. 6, 20. Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15.

10:45 a. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc (25.4m); Station W1XAR, 15.13mc (19.8m), (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.). Aug. 6; Sept. 3; Oct. 1.

7:30 p. m., W1XAL, 6.04mc, W1XAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.) Sept. 3.

**Eastern States**

**Florida**

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 6; Sept. 3; Oct. 1.

**New York**

New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 6 and 20.

**Pennsylvania**

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22.

**Central States**

**Minnesota**

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 6; Sept. 3; Oct. 1.

**Montana**

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Aug. 13; Sept. 10.

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15.

**Pacific States**

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc. on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, Aug. 6; Sept. 3; Oct. 1.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15.

**Canada**

**New Brunswick**

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1130kc, on Aug. 20.

**Ontario**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 660kc also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc, on Aug. 20; Sept. 17; Oct. 15.

## Building Industry Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Murphy reports that a large number of men have gone into the field to investigate alleged restraints of trade in the building industry.

These men, he said at his press conference, have been surveying the industry in 26 cities. After the investigation is complete Grand Juries will probably be called in eight or nine cities, he added.

## Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

**United States**

**California**

Long Beach (joint lecture): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Aug. 6.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 3 p. m., Aug. 6.

**Connecticut**

Darien (auspices First Church, Stamford): Darien High School, Renshaw Road, off Post Road, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 10.

**Illinois**

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 3640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 7.

**Iowa**

Clear Lake: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 8.

**Massachusetts**

Bourne (Buzzards Bay): Bourne High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 6.

Martha's Vineyard: Church Edifice, New York Avenue, Oak Bluffs, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 6.

Provincetown: Church Building, 418 Commercial Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 11.

**New Jersey**

Cape May: The Casino, Beach and Madison Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 6.

Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Aug. 7.

**New York**

Port Jefferson: Port Jefferson-Terryville School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Aug. 11.

**Wisconsin**

Oconomowoc: Strand Theater, 3 p. m., Aug. 6.

## History in Headlines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A history of the United States in headlines is told by 3,500 newspapers which have been assembled in a collection by Earle Lutz, member of the news staff of the Richmond News Leader. The collection contains publications dating from the 17th century.

# New Deal's Rout Gives President Fresh Dilemma

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Committee has been chopping off sums from individual items. This makes the ultimate job of agreeing in conference more difficult. Many are wondering whether it will be possible to get Congress out of Washington by the close of the week, or whether even more serious concessions to the now militant "economy" bloc must be made.

**Housing Bill on Grill**

The second big measure is that doubling the funds of the United States Housing Authority by increasing them $800,000,000, for a big scale slum clearance drive. This has passed the Senate. The House Coalition believes it can defeat this bill on the floor and "recommit it," which means sending it back to Committee for this session.

A third check on New Deal legislation is the failure of conferees to agree on changes in the Social Security System. Rival amendments have been approved by House and Senate to conference. House conferees refuse to accept the Connally Senate amendments, however, to require a Federal contribution of $2 for each $1 supplied by the State for old-age assistance.

If there is no action here, the old-age insurance taxes will go up in January, in accordance with the existing law, costing employers and employees about $275,000,000 during 1940, and protection will be denied to millions of citizens, while over $100,000,000 will be bottled up in the old-age insurance fund. One of the chief "business incentives" of the session will be removed.

**The Wage-Hour Upset**

A fourth problem facing the Administration is on the proposed Wage-Hour Law amendments. The situation here is highly significant because it represents the initiation and anti-New Deal legislation from one of the House's own Democratic committees. The Administration urged mild amendments to remove "hardship cases" from the Wages and Hours Law.

The House Rules Committee, which is dominated by the new Democratic-Republican coalition, finally reported these out, but not with the restriction sought by the New Deal, and accompanied by the alternative "Barden Amendments," which Mr. Roosevelt has attacked and which would exempt 2,000,000 workers it is charged in canneries and similar farm factories from protection.

The situation in Congress today, take it all in all, is chaotic, and transcends the usual mixup of a closing session. There are obvious elements of revolt now present. Congress is definitely objecting to increased spending; at the same time there is an undercurrent of hostility to labor groups. This is partly due to the elements making up the anti-Administration coalition. The Democratic revolt is largely from the conservative southern agricultural group, supported by Republicans who are out to hamper the New Deal at every turn.

**Agriculture Fares Well**

Thus the lending bill has almost been turned into a farm relief bill. The items for agriculture have been spared. There is $600,000,000 for farm tenants and share croppers, $500,000,000 for rural electrification, $90,000,000 for reclamation projects, About all that is left for the city workers is $350,000,000 for non-Federal public works. The item of $100,000,000 for foreign loans to build up exports goes into debate today. The $500,000,000 express toll road provision and the $350,000,000 item for railroad rolling stock, both of which meant money for equipment manufacturers, are out.

The House investigation of the National Labor Board fits into the lack of sympathy for unions of the Southern Agrarian group of revolting Democrats. The possible repection of the city slum-clearance program is another example. There is not a clear-cut issue between the city and the country, but typical leaders of the revolt are men like Representatives Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia and Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, who come from the South, far removed from acute metropolitan problems.

## New A. T. & T. 'Lab'

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company's technical research organization will spend $3,000,000 for a new laboratory at Murray Hill, N. J. Completion is expected in 1941.


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# The Children's Page

*A Monday Page*

## Hans and Frieda

By Elizabeth Yates

Chapter Seven

As the days began to grow shorter and the evenings cooler, Mama needed more and more wood for the tiled stove. Papa was still up in the high pastures making cheese, so she chopped it herself.

Hans had never chopped wood but, watching Mama one morning, he felt it must be very easy and decided to try sometime. His chance came sooner than he had expected, when a neighbor passing by stopped at the gate of the brown chalet and Mama left her chopping for a chat.

"Quick, Frieda," Hans whispered. "You get the basket and fill it with these pieces. I'll chop more."

Frieda hurried. Kneeling, she filled her apron with Mama's nicely chopped wood while Hans grasped the hatchet. But the hatchet was in to stay, and the combined strength of the children could not budge it. Hans was disappointed. He had wanted to surprise Mama by chopping all her wood. Mama was surprised enough when she came round the corner of the house and found the two children at the wood block. In a moment she saw what was wrong.

### A Woodchopper

"Hans, Hans, put your hand at the end of the hatchet!" Quickly she loosened it for him. "Now, slant it so it will get into the grain. No, no—don't put your other hand on the wood, let it be free. Come away, Frieda, lest some bits fly." Taking Frieda's hand, she stepped back.

Hans, holding the hatchet in the new way, raised it high and sent it into the wood. There was a sharp splitting sound, then the wood dropped on to the ground in two clean pieces. Hans looked up and smiled proudly.

"I'll have to make you an apple pudding if you chop my wood for me," Mama smiled back.

At the sound of apple pudding, Hans laid the hatchet down.

"Oh, Mama, make us some today," he begged.

"But we've no apples. They're not ripe yet."

"Oh, yes they are, Mama," Hans replied, "the ones on the littlest tree are quite ripe."

Mama looked at him for a moment as if she could not really believe him though she wanted to.

"All right," she said slowly, "if you can find me ten nice big ones that have fallen, we'll have apple pudding for our supper."

Off the children went to the littlest apple tree, but no matter how hard or how far they looked in the grass near the tree, they could not find more than six, and even they were not very big.

"But I think some will fall next time there is a wind," Hans said, looking up at the tree.

"Then let's shake the tree the way the wind does and see if they won't fall now," Frieda suggested.

### The Price of Apple Pudding

Hans felt as if that was rather daring, but then he did love apple pudding and he had not had any for so long. He put his hands up against the tree to shake it while Frieda held her skirt out to catch. The apples were not eager to come, preferring their life on a tree to that in a pudding, but after several shakings there were finally ten in Frieda's apron which the children carried back to the brown chalet to show Mama.

"They are only just getting red, Hans," she said.

"But I'm sure they'll make very good pudding, Mama," he looked up at her.

Frieda saw laughter in the corners of his eyes and added roguishly, "Oh, I'm sure they will, Aunt Zingre."

Mama looked down at them both. She suspected that the apples had not been lying long on the grass, but she said nothing for she dearly loved apple pudding, too.

Frieda had tried to get Hans to tell her what Granny's letter had been about, but Hans only smiled and said nothing, or else something tantalizing like, "Someday you'll know." Then he would remember that Frieda had a secret which she kept with Bini, so Hans would turn the questions on her and try to find out what she had been up to. But if Hans could be firm so could Frieda and neither ever found out the other's secret, in fact they were beginning to wonder if they ever would find them out, for the mountain summer was drawing to a close.

### Come September

September had come. Uncle Zingre was down with Suki and the cows from the mountains. For days past the lower road had echoed with the bells of herds passing slowly along, returning from their high pastures to the valley lands. All about Saanenland the fields that had been so quiet were noisy with cattle.

There were signs of autumn everywhere. The bright green grass which had crept up the mountains in the springtime until it spread like a green fire over the land was creeping down again. Every day the green line seemed further down until soon the valleys would be the last outposts of green. There was new snow on the tips of the mountains. Frost had touched and turned the trees.

The pines that had marched bravely up to the sky looked darker than ever, for the larches in among them were no longer green but had been turned a rusty gold.

Even the goats felt the change. Now they ate busily and hurriedly wherever they were, wasting no time in finding choice places. With the first snow they knew they would be locked in the barn for the winter and, as every day seemed their last chance at the growing grass, they ate greedily. Bini, the littlest one, was now quite as big as the other two and no longer pushed her nose into Frieda's hand in search of sweets or play, for she had become a grown-up goat whose one interest in life was grass.

There was only one thought in Frieda's mind—that soon she would be saying good-bye to the busy beautiful mountain world. But she would wait until the very last day before she gave Hans the little shiny pipe.

There were several thoughts in Hans' mind—all jumbled happily together with secrets and surprises that could not be told in any other way than smiles escaping from his lips and laughter shining in his eyes.

"You'll know soon, now Frieda," he whispered across the dark room after Mama had tucked their feather quilts over them on that last night of Frieda's stay in Saanenland.

(To be concluded next Monday)

### The Story So Far

Frieda was staying with Aunt and Uncle Zingre and cousin Hans in the mountains of the Bernese Oberland. The children had such fun together, minding the goats, going to Saanen on market day, spending a night on the alp where the cows had gone for summer pasture and helping to get in the hay at home, that both wished Frieda did not have to go back to her Granny in Berne. As September approached, they both planned lovely surprises for each other, to be kept carefully secret until their last day together.

The combined strength of the children could not budge the hatchet

Both drawings by Nora S. Unwin

A cool drink was refreshing during a climb up the Alp

## Mole Cricket's Busy Day

Little mole cricket was having a busy day!

She had intended to call on some beetle friends for an hour's chat, and perhaps a game of tiddly-winks in their cosy kitchen. Then, after that, she meant to tidy up a bit in her home, and get it all spick and span for Grandmother Sally who was coming to tea that very afternoon.

But somehow or other everything turned out differently. Spring had made its way into that tiny burrow of hers. The scent of almond blossom and of young herbs had blown about the corners, and even the lovely golden sunshine had somehow managed to creep in, lighting up the shabby, dusty floor, and the crumbling walls.

So here was little mole cricket pinning a notice on her door: "BISY. PLES DONT DISTURB," and making up her mind to build a new home for herself, one that would be worthy of all the beautiful, mysterious spring happenings above ground.

She hurried about busily, kicking and digging away at the earth, and making long, neat passages with her spade-like limbs. At the end of one of these, quite close to the surface of the ground, she hollowed out a room for a nursery, where the warmth of the sun's rays would shine through and quickly hatch her eggs for her.

The little creature worked so hard—stopping only once to nibble some potatoes for lunch—that when Grandmother Sally arrived at the front door later on in the afternoon, the first notice had been pulled down and a fresh one had been put up in its place: "My New Hom. Ples Wip Yor Feet."

Grandmother Sally smiled to herself.

"It's always like this in the spring!" she said.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### *The Bumblebee*

The bumblebee is a friend of mine;
We always speak as we pass.
She sips her drink from a flower cup
And I take mine from a glass.

AGNES BYAN

## Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

## It's Fun to Read

### Book Reviews

Rain in the city!
I love to hear it drip
When I am cozy in my room
Snug as any ship,
With tops spread on the table,
With a picture book or two,
And the rain like a rumbling tune that sings
Through everything I do.

Printed with permission from "City Rain," in "Taxis and Toadstools," by Rachel Field. Copyright 1926 by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

These glorious summer days bring outdoor activities into first place and what fun there is for boys and girls everywhere, at home, camp, seashore or farm! Books can be part of your outdoor life too. Read by yourself, or join a group where someone reads aloud, for you will find sharing the fun with others brings added pleasure.

A lovely book for summertime reading is "Let's Go Outdoors," by Harriet E. Huntington, with beautiful photographs by Preston Duncan. The author wrote the book in answer to her own two children's questions. Here are accurate and interesting facts about the small outdoor creatures of the gardens, fields and woods, told in easy to read words arranged in short lines, so inviting to you who are very young. This book will answer some of your questions concerning the habits of ants, frogs, butterflies, grasshoppers, turtles and other creatures less familiar, that you will come upon in your outdoor excursions. The unusually clear and artistic photographs in sepia tones make this a perfect picture book, one deserving a place on your book shelves, for you will want to refer to it over and over again.

### To Lands Away

Remarkable pictures of Eskimos and their dogs (the finest we have ever seen in a picture book for boys and girls) and a straight-away-kind of story make the book "Panuck, the Sled Dog," by Frederick Machetanz, a splendid vehicle to take us on a book journey to Alaska. This artist-author is the best kind of a guide, for he has lived among the Eskimos of that country and knows them well.

The story will appeal especially to boys, for Andy, the son of Nalook, is the hero, sharing honors with his beloved sled dog, Panuck. Andy's father gave Panuck to him when the dog was only a few days old.

Double page drawings in color and black-and-white, and all the illustrations convey the atmosphere of the country, portray the people, their character, their dogs and customs with such power that a genuine interest is awakened to really see this strange far-off corner of the United States. Here is a real double header: a dog story and a travel book.

From Norway comes a charming story, "Little Kari," a favorite of boys and girls in that country. Emilie Poulsson has translated Ingrid Kittelsen Truder's story into English and Ninon MacKnight's pictures enliven the everyday incidents on the small farm where Kari lived.

Kari busied herself about all sorts of work as she followed along after the farm hands and house maids. For Kari had no children to play with; feeding animals with Ola, the boy on the farm, was fun to her. The chickens, Blakken the horse, and the other animals were her friends too. You would scarcely believe how much there was for Kari to do, especially on Saturdays. First she helped Anna in the barn, then helped to scrub the hall of the house. She would bring fresh birch branches for the fireplace and flowers for all Mother's vases, water the plants in the window, and so on.

### Life at Mount Vernon

Mount Vernon is the scene of "A Shipment for Susannah," by Eleanor Weakley Nolen, and in it we meet two little girls born on the same day. Nellie Custis was Washington's little granddaughter and Susannah was her friend and servant. Proud, indeed, was Susannah of this honor and, while Mistress Nellie attended school, Susannah was taught the household duties. The story gives a real picture of life at General Washington's plantation during the peaceful days following the Revolution. There is an account of Lafayette's visit. The interesting, authentic incident of Lafayette and Washington papering the new ballroom is a high light in the story.

The important day for Susannah was the one on which the "Bouncing Bess" arrived with a shipment of all sorts of good things for Mt. Vernon—and a gift for Susannah.

### A Boy and a Dragon

Kenneth Grahame, author of "Wind in the Willows," a book that charms readers of all ages, wrote other books having the same whimsical humor and magic that endears him to book lovers. Holiday House presents an attractively designed little book, "The Reluctant Dragon," which is a chapter from Kenneth Grahame's "Dream Days," made available for the first time in separate form.

Ernest Shepard's pictures heighten the charm of this tale about a small boy, the son of a shepherd who lived hundreds of years ago on the English Downs. "What the boy chiefly dabbled in was natural history and fairy tales, and he just took them as they came, in a sandwichy sort of way, without making any distinctions; and really his course of reading strikes one as rather sensible."

You will be amazed to learn how his reading made the boy ready for the discovery one day of a dragon on the Downs, and you will be surprised at what happened when St. George did battle with the scaly beast, who really had a kind heart. This is a book for your own library for it will be good reading at any age.

### Twin Aunts

Alice Dalgliesh, author of "The Blue Teapot," "Relief's Rocker," and many other books children like, has written a pleasant story that will appeal to seven to ten-year-old girls. "The Young Aunts" tells of Chris and Terry, twin sisters, who find, one day, that they are aunts, and are delighted with the new baby nephew who arrives. They feel he is almost as much theirs as their sister's, the baby's mother. The twins had always thought one had to be a grown-up before one could be an aunt, but they took their responsibilities very seriously and they both shared in bringing up that remarkable baby they nicknamed "Dinkie." There are many amusing incidents in the story and the charming illustrations by Charlotte Becker picture the twins and "Dinkie's" progress.

Florence Bethune Sloan

**List of Books Reviewed**

*Let's Go Outdoors*, by Harriet E. Huntington. Illustrated by Preston Duncan. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $2.00.

*Panuck, the Sled Dog*, by Frederick Machetanz. Illustrated by the author. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*Little Kari*, by Ingrid Kittelsen Truder. Translated from the Norwegian by Emilie Poulsson. Illustrated by Ninon MacKnight. Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard. $1.50.

*A Shipment for Susannah*, by Eleanor Weakley Nolen. Pictures by Erick Berry. New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons. $1.00.

*The Reluctant Dragon*, by Kenneth Grahame. Illustrated in color by Ernest Shepard. New York: Holiday House. $1.25.

*The Young Aunts*, by Alice Dalgliesh. Illustrated in color and black-and-white by Charlotte Becker. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

## The Beavers' Village

The beavers were hard at work building their new little village. They were all working together, small brown animals with thick woolly fur, broad tails and webbed feet.

Each animal chose its own tree. Having cut it down with its sharp teeth, it gnawed the trunk into yet smaller pieces and placed them across the stream. The gaps between were filled in with mud and stones in order to make a dam so that the water should not dry up. As the water rose, they built their dam still higher, using odd twigs and leaves to strengthen it.

When it was nearly finished, some of the beavers left to strip bark from near-by trees, burying it under the water so that it might serve as food in winter time—much in the same way as squirrels bury nuts in the earth. Others then began to build their homes. This they did with their paws, using mud, stones, and branches of trees to form a number of small round huts. The huts were placed as close to the water as possible, with a tunnel leading to the river on one side and a second tunnel running to the front door on the other.

At last, after much good work, the village was finished, as fine a village as any little creatures could wish for.

### *The Monkey*

When you talk to a monkey,
He seems very wise.
He scratches his head,
And he blinks both his eyes,
But he won't say a word;
He just swings on a rail
And makes a big question mark
Out of his tail.

ROWENA BENNETT

# Indians Invade Home of Red Sox for Four Games—Yacht Racing Continues

## Cleveland Opens Series At Fenway Park Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The fourth-place Cleveland Indians, eight games off the Red Sox pace and 17 back of the racing Yankees, come to Fenway Park tomorrow for four games in three days. The double-header is Wednesday. The Detroit Tigers follow the Indians here and close the western series on Sunday.

World Series talk in the vicinity of Fenway subsided considerably during the past few days. While the Red Sox were breaking even in eight games with the Chicago White Sox and St. Louis Browns, the Yankees were winning four out of five from the same clubs, widening their American League lead to nine full games—a margin of eight engagements on the losing side.

**Foxx Saved Sweep**

Boston's lack of mound balance was magnified after those double-headers with the White Sox and made the New York margin look bigger than ever. Although it may be cruel to recall recent events, no club which drops two out of three in its own ball park to the lowly Browns, can expect to give the Yankees a serious challenge. Jimmy Foxx's hitting in the series final yesterday was all that saved the Red Sox from dropping three straight to the club managed by Fred Haney.

**Bees in West**

The news of the past week at Fenway was the slugging of Red Sox regulars. Bobby Doerr has now hit safely in 13 successive games and has elevated his 1939 average to .322. Lou Finney starred as a replacement for the injured Cramer and may be assigned to left field when the Cleveland series opens with a single game tomorrow. Finney has a hitting streak of 11 games. Foxx smashed six homers for the week and drove in 13 runs. With 78, Double-X is pressing Ted Williams and Gerry Walker for runs-batted-in honors. Williams, although he is hitting well, has driven across only one run since returning to Fenway Park.

Cronin and Tabor also lifted their offensive averages facing the White Sox and Browns. In fact, only Vosmik and the catchers failed to register consistency against the western visitors.

The Bees spent the week on the first lap of their western tour of the National League, winning two out of six. Although the Casey Stengels are still lodged in seventh place, there is time for them to rise away from the class of the Phillies. Tomorrow they open a series at St. Louis and then move on to Chicago.

A star was beside Buddy Hassett's name today. By making 10 hits in 23 tries at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, Buddy lifted himself to the .340 level and third place among National League hitters. With Morris Arnovich down to .354 and Zeke Bonura second at .341, the Boston first baseman is a distinct threat to the batting crown now worn by Ernie Lombardi.

**Reds Far Ahead**

Taking seven straight during the past seven days, Bill McKechnie's Cincinnati Reds walked farther away from the field in the so-called flag race. Twelve contests now separate the Reds from the second-place Cardinals. If McKechnie wins only half of his remaining games, he will be in the World Series next October. And with no outstanding opposition behind him, this should be a cinch. It will be Cincinnati's first World Series since 1919—the year they like to forget.

However, knock the Reds and the eigth-place Phillies off the top and bottom of the National League standing, and you have quite a race. There is just one game between second and fourth places, four between second and sixth and five between third and seventh. The Cardinals, Pirates, Cubs, Dodgers and Cubs run up and down the ladder like firemen, and the Bees threaten to join the procession at any moment. Unfortunately, though, the Reds are on a ladder of their own.

## Kelley Doing Large Scale Business in Ball Players

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The line forms at the right for anyone interested in obtaining any of Mike Kelley's home-grown and home-owned Minneapolis ball players.

It will take something besides chicken feed and veteran major leaguers to persuade the American Association prexy to part with his prize crop of rookies.

The Boston Red Sox found that out. The American League outfit pried Catcher George Lacy and Pitcher Herb Hash away from Kelley a few days ago for $40,000 and two players as yet unnamed. Minneapolis has at least two others—Pitcher Bill Butland and Shortstop Jimmy Pofahl—who are drawing the attention of scouts.

**Sitting Pretty**

Kelley is sitting pretty because no big league club can claim any of his players, except one, through "working agreements" or "entangling alliances" with the Millers. Kelley owns the club and every ball player on the roster except Jim Wasdell, an outfielder, and first baseman, subject to recall by Washington.

Kelley said at the start of the season he would operate the club henceworth on a "stand alone" policy, buying and selling his players as he pleased.

He not only stands to dispose of two more rookies at a fancy price, but he may wind up with a pennant flying from his park. The Millers now are a half game back of league-leading Kansas City in the won-lost column and are tied with them in the percentage table.

**Scouts Watching**

At least six big league clubs have watched Butland and Pofahl in action. Butland, a big right-hander, has won 13 and lost four and is only 21 years old. Pofahl, a classy fielder, is batting around .310, has knocked 17 home runs and is nearing the 100 mark in runs batted in. He is 22 years old.

There are comparatively few clubs in any of the minors in this age of farm systems that haven't some sort of working agreement with a National or American League Club.

## Sporting Around the Hub

### Action Among Outboard Racers

Harvard and Princeton drivers won honors in yesterday's outboard motor racing on the Charles River basin. George Schrafft of Newton, Harvard junior, drove his 225 cubic inch inboard, Chrissie III to a new record of 60.16 m. p. h. in the second heat. He won all three races for a perfect score of 1,200 points.

James Mullen II of Richmond, Va., Princeton graduate, won the class B amateur with a new world record of 50.336 m. p. h. Gar Wood Jr. won the second heat, but Mullen totaled 700 points to 625 for Wood. Frank Vincent, Wood's mechanic, won the class B professional competition after breaking the world record on Saturday with a perfect score of 1,200.

Gar Wood Jr. won the class X outboard race, postponed from Saturday, without competition. Paul Sawyer, Yale student, being thrown from his boat when his motor failed to work. Bert Steacie of Framingham won the midget class, Lewis Carlisle of Geneva, N. Y. won the Class F amateur and Harry F. Voights of Madison, Wis. won the Class F professional.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ellison "Tarzan" Brown of Rhode Island continued his winning ways in foot racing, winning the Southbridge to Webster, 12-mile run yesterday in 1h. 1m. 35s. Lou Gregory of the Millrose A. A., New York, was second.

♪ ♪ ♪

Father-and-son golf combinations gather at Winchester Country Club tomorrow. Judge Joe Monahan and Joe, Jr., are defending and there will be three former state champions in with their sons, Dave Whiteside, Fred Wright, and Jesse Guilford. The tournament started in 1919 and Fred Batchelder and son Joe played in the first one and have played in each one since.

♪ ♪ ♪

Herb Gallagher, Northeastern baseball and hockey coach, now managing Bourne in the Cape Cod League, pitched his charges to an 11-1 victory against the strong Falmouth nine yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

H. H "Holly" Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., continued his good golf in the New England amateur golf championship at Rumford, R. I., Saturday, to defeat the defending champion, Wilfred Crossley of Dedham, Mass., 1 up in the final 18. Mandly won the title first in 1935. He set the Wannamoisett Club course record of 68 in the qualifying rounds and totaled a mark of 139 to take the medal honors. In the semifinals Sammy Neild of Pawtucket, R. I., was beaten 1 up (19 holes) by Mandly and Crossley eliminated Tommy Pierce of Rutland, Vt., 1 up (18 holes).

♪ ♪ ♪

Paul Guibord, Boston Olympic hockey player, retired the Tedesco tennis bowl, Saturday, when he won his third singles title, defeating Bob Decker, 4—6, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6, 6—0. Mrs. Catherine Sample, who won the South Shore net title on Friday took the North Shore title at Tedesco, Saturday, defeating Gloria Rustum, 6—2, 6—1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ted Bishop took the M. G. A. open golf competition at Norfolk on Saturday. The Woodland star turned in a 73.

### Tomorrow's Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

**National League**

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, New York at Cincinnati, Boston at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Chicago.

**American League**

St. Louis at Washington, Chicago at Philadelphia, Detroit at New York, Cleveland at Boston.

**Today's Schedule**

**National League**

No games scheduled.

**American League**

No games scheduled.

**BASEBALL**
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
**RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND**
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2100

## Lifting a Gray Curtain

By a Staff Photographer

**1. Pre-race activity amid jammed floats. 2. The usually unappreciated judges; included in the group are John Burroughs, Ira Whittemore, Dave Brownrige, Fred Hersey, Len Allen, Howard Gannett, and Walter Lane. 3. Quincy Yacht Club before the first cannon. 4. Mayor Thomas S. Burgin's Claire II coming out of the fog for an Adams Class victory.**

### Local Box Scores

**Bees**

July 30

| BOSTON | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sisti, 3b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Simmons lf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooney cf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hassett 1b | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| West cf, lf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cuccinelle, 2b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Garms, rf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Warstler ss | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Lopez, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Posedel p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lanning p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sullivan p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 40 | 7 | 13 | 17 | 27 | 15 | 0 |
| PITTSBURGH | | | | | | | |
| Bell cf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Vaughan ss | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rizzo lf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Klein rf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fletcher 1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| Handley 3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Young 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Berres c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| *P. Waner | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mueller c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Swift p | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Butcher p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †L. Waner | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heintzelman p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 27 | 9 | 1 |

*Batted for Berres in sixth. †Batted for Butcher in eighth.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | —7 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | —5 |

Runs batted in, West 2, Garms 2, Rizzo 2, Berres, Hassett, Cuccinello, Vaughan. Two-base hits, Vaughan Simmons, Bell. Three-base hit, Vaughan. Home run, West. Stolen bases, Hassett, Cuccinello. Double plays, Cuccinello and Hassett; Sisti, Cuccinello and Hassett; Sisti and Hassett; Handley, Young and Fletcher; Cuccinello and Warstler. Left on base, Boston 8, Pittsburgh 10. Base on balls, by Swift 2, by Posedel 6 by Lanning, Struck out, by Swift 2, by Butcher, by Lanning, by Heintzelman. Hits, off Swift, 10 in 6⅓ innings; off Butcher, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Lanning 4 in 2 innings; off Heintzelman, 0 in 1 inning; off Posedel, 6 in 6 innings; off Sullivan, 0 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Posedel. Losing pitcher, Swift. Time, 3h 43m. Umpires, Reardon, Dunn and Pinelli.

**Red Sox**

July 30

| BOSTON | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doerr 2b | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Finney cf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Foxx 1b | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Cronin ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Vosmik lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tabor 3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Desautels c | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Galehouse p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dickman p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 38 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 27 | 7 | 0 |
| ST. LOUIS | | | | | | | |
| Heffner, ss | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Grace, rf | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| McQuinn, 1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Sullivan, lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Clift, 3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Laabs, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Glenn, c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Berardino, 2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Harris, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Lawson, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Hoag | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 24 | 8 | 2 |

*Batted for Lawson in ninth.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | —6 | |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —4 |

Runs batted in, Foxx 4, Sullivan 2, Clift, Glenn, Desautels, Doerr. Two-base hits, Grace, Foxx, Sullivan, Glenn, McQuinn, Desautels. Home run, Foxx. Hits, off Harris 10 in 5 1-3 innings; off Lawson, 0 in 2 2-3 innings; off Galehouse, 8 in 7 1-3 innings; off Dickman, 0 in 1 2-3 innings. Left on bases, St. Louis 7, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Harris 4, by Galehouse 2. Struck out, by Harris 3, by Galehouse 5, by Lawson. Double plays, Heffner, Berardino and McQuinn; McQuinn, Heffner and McQuinn. Hit by pitched ball, by Dickman (Berardino). Winning pitcher, Galehouse. Losing pitcher, Harris. Umpires, McGowan, Rue and Quinn. Time, 2h. 5m. Attendance, 8,000.

## Noyes' Tioga Too First to Finish

EDGARTOWN, Mass., July 31 (AP)—Overcoming dense fog, head winds and swirling tides running up to four knots, H. K. Noyes' yawl Tioga Too outdistanced nearly a score of other craft today to come home first by nearly 40 minutes in the Edgartown Yacht Club's 69-mile ocean race around Martha's Vineyard and No Man's Land.

W. G. Saltonstall's yawl Arbella finished first in Class B, with a lead of nearly 16 minutes.

A stout test of men and yachts this year because of the weather, the race ended at 7 a. m. today, concluding the club's annual regatta. Pea-soup fog from start to finish combined with fast tides to make the times slow.

The Coast Guard cutters Argo and Faunce, the service's Gay Head Shore Station and the Vineyard Sound Lightship co-operated to check the boats along the course and report to the race committee.

### Sport Briefs

Only one base was stolen in a 19-inning major league game.

Northern California scholastic grid rules permit forward passes thrown from any point behind the line of scrimmage.

## Fog Again Prevails For Second Day of Race Week

By Wendell Davis

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The not-to-be-forgotten sun was again among the missing early this morning, and still in its absence, the ever-present easterly later changing to the southwest hung its gray masking curtain which yesterday on opening day put a damper to the Quincy Bay Race Week "show" now going into its second day.

For the second straight day, the race week sailors were preparing to wend their ways off the Quincy Yacht Club. Tomorrow, the fleet moves to the Wollaston Yacht Club in Quincy Bay, off Wollaston Beach.

**Hardalee Features**

This morning, though, as skippers and crews made ready for the second day's racing, the talk still reverted to yesterday's Indian Class winner, Dr. Leonard Lee's Hardalee, sailed by young Tom Coleman of the Wollaston Yacht Club. Coleman's triumph with the owner and his wife as crew, all experiencing their first inter-club engagement, was a hull-down five minute marginal effort that caused the Indian winning burgee to be hoisted for the first time over the Wollaston Yacht Club in exactly a year.

Appropriately, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy and Commodore of the Quincy Yacht Club, although unable to race aboard her, watched his Adams Class boat, Claire II, receive the winner's salute. Acting as Honorary Chairman of Quincy Bay Race Week, besides combining duties of commodoreship and mayoralty representation, the Quincy yachtsman was forced to stay ashore while Russ Smollett, his private secretary, took the helm.

**Major Triumphs**

These two were the major triumphs of yesterday's inaugural which was marked only by the lowest fleet on record in this infantile race week. The insistent fog was especially thick early yesterday morning, letting up a mite at the start of the race, and then enshrouding the yachtsmen throughout. Only 209 of the expected 300 were present.

All the same, Quincy used its patented two starting lines to handle the fleet, and for the first time this year, the much underrated race committees were commended royally by all for the excellent choice of courses. In reality, the wind was fairly consistent for a change, and the best-laid plans of the judges were rewarded.

**Lived Up to Name**

Leslie Rawding's Nipper, sailed by Hank O'Brien, lived up to its name by "nipping" John McAleer in Don Macintosh's Speedy after the latter had led most of the way. The Manchester 18-footers had a lively race all the way, Nipper coming from behind on the second leg to windward and overhauling Speedy.

Curtin brothers took the Massachusetts Bay Winthrop Hustlers into camp, but Tom Ford continued to lead in the inter-club series as a result of his third in Hester.

Robert English' Wetu led a list of 28 Snipes to the line, with Art Gautreau's Quack a half minute astern.

Thirty-three hits for a total of 72 bases netted 25 runs in a wild game between Decatur and Springfield of the Three-I League.

Northeast Arkansas has a four-club league.

## Boston University Student Making Name as a Skipper

In an unusual season of fairly consistent racing, the Indian Class returned to its former unpredictable status yesterday. Tom Coleman, young Wollaston Yacht Club skipper and Boston University sophomore, was responsible for this year's big upset that marked opening day festivities of the second annual Quincy Bay Race Week.

Coleman, sailing Dr. Leonard Lee's brand new Indian, Hardalee, in its initial inter-club encounter, not only beat 33 of the craft to the finish gun, but the smoke from the reward cannon had five minutes long been integrated with the easterly "soup" which permeated the week's inaugural.

This hull-down triumph provided after-math race gossip such as has not been heard since the reign of George Wightman, former "chief sachem" of the class. Coleman accomplished the trick with similar Wightman technique; worked his way through the numerous fleet on the first leg to windward, carried his spinnaker well to stretch his lead, and then, covering all the way up the wind on the second time around, opened the margin to score the longest win of the season.

**Snow Bird Champion**

And, as Coleman "came about" to view his tidywork, far off in dripping mist the veterans of the class were battling as if having a race all their own, so long a lead did this youngster aggregate.

Coleman is only a couple of years out of junior (18 years) ranking, representing Wollaston Yacht Club a few seasons back in South Shore junior competition. His sailing knowledge had a slow maturity period, however, and it wasn't until after junior age did he show his present mettle.

In the Snow Bird Class, his King Bird had been undisputed champion, so Coleman moved along. With the Snipe, Jeanne, Coleman again produced consistent winning ability, rivaling Harry McDonough, present leader in that class. Last year he sold Jeanne to Dr. Lee and then, off and on, would step into his former boat, to skipper for its new owner.

When Dr. Lee ordered George Rolt, prominent Manchester 18-foot helmsman, rigger and builder of boats, to construct the new Hardalee, Coleman tagged along. Saturday, he christened the craft with a win in a club race at Wollaston. Yesterday, he christened Hardalee with inter-club "tonic."

For Rolt, the builder, yesterday was a day of triumph also. It was his first Indian product. An inter-club triumph first day out has only been equalled by Milt Koopman of North Weymouth in recent years, when his Arawak four seasons ago accomplished the feat.

Coleman represented Boston University in collegiate dingy racing over the winter. In 13 races at Brown University one week end, a qualifying series for the Intercollegiate Dingy championships held on the Charles River, he had a remarkable winning record that carried him to the finals—after being thrown out of six of the races!

Coleman is a soft-spoken lad, sturdy in physique. He handles a "hard" tiller, sails a steady race. His "nice win" yesterday will have them talking for some time.

W. A. D.

### Infield Insurance



By a Staff Photographer

**Oscar Grimes, Cleveland Indians**

**This Milwaukee graduate has been a handy man on the Cleveland pay roll. He can play any infield position and is now substituting for the injured Hal Trosky.**

## Tiller Talk

The Wollaston Winabout class returned to its last year's fleet normalcy when it started 32 yesterday . . . Familiar winners were at the top of the list with Merrymount's Macdonald brothers, Parna II, winning, George Curry's Omaha, second, and Raymond Walker's High Tide, third.

♪ ♪ ♪

The five leaders in the Indian Class inter-club standing continued their close competition, all finishing in the first seven. Osseo maintained its lead with a second, Otoe was third, Mohawk, fifth, Wiwona sixth, and Lark seventh.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Hingham Yacht Club fleet, which was expected to join in the race week activities, will be represented today. Yesterday, they had two races to sail and were unable to race at Quincy. The M. I. T. dingies are also expected to swell the fleet today.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are those who are unable to get two weeks vacation from work to race both at Quincy and Marblehead Race Week, the latter starting this Saturday. Some are racing at Quincy, and some are racing at the 'Head. Those who are planning to race at Marblehead pulled their boats out of the water last night for a week's cleaning and repainting.

♪ ♪ ♪

Solution to Savin Hill Yacht Club's problem of locating a defender for the Quincy Challenge Cup which they won last year but are unable to defend this year was solved in an announcement over the week end by the Mass. Bay 18-Foot Knockabout Association. The Quincy Challenge Cup, one of the oldest perpetual trophies in existence, has been junked for the new Wennie P. Karshick Memorial Trophy and the series will be held off Winthrop, Aug. 17-19 this summer.

### Events

**Tuesday, Aug. 1**

Boston vs. Cleveland at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Annual Father and Son golf tournament at Winchester. (First day.)
Quincy Bay Race Week at Wollaston Yacht Club.

**Wednesday, Aug. 2**

Boston vs. Cleveland at Fenway Park. (Two baseball games.)
Annual Father and Son golf tournament at Winchester. (Final day.)
Quincy Bay Race Week at Wollaston Yacht Club.
Midsummer Race Week at Duxbury Yacht Club. (Opening day.)

**Thursday, Aug. 3**

Boston vs. Cleveland at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Quincy Bay Race Week at Squantum Yacht Club.
Midsummer Race Week at Duxbury Yacht Club. (Second day.)
R. I. All-Stars vs. Olympets, girls softball. Boston Garden, 8 p. m.

**Friday, Aug. 4**

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Jacque Cup invitation golf tournament at The Country Club. (First day.)
M. G. A. golf tournament at Ould Newbury Golf Club. (First day.)
Midsummer Race Week at Duxbury Yacht Club. (Third day.)
Professional lefthanders four-ball at Marlboro.

**Saturday, Aug. 5**

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Jacques Cup invitation golf tournament at The Country Club. (Final day.)
M. G. A. golf tournament at Ould Newbury Golf Club. (Final day.)
Men's track meet under auspices of the Boston Caledonian Club at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury.
Marblehead Race Week at Eastern Yacht Club. (Opening day.)
Annual regatta at Nantucket Yacht Club.
Midsummer Race Week at Duxbury Yacht Club. (Final day.)

**Sunday, Aug. 6**

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Annual Pleon Yacht Club junior sailing races and Boston Yacht Club ocean race.
Nantucket Sound race at Nantucket Yacht Club.

### Boston Pitching

**Red Sox**

| | W | L |
|---|---|---|
| Grove | 10 | 2 |
| Dickman | 6 | 2 |
| Ostermueller | 6 | 2 |
| Heving | 3 | 3 |
| Auker | 7 | 5 |
| Rich | 4 | 3 |
| Wilson | 6 | 6 |
| Galehouse | 5 | 5 |
| Sayes | 0 | 0 |
| Wade | 0 | 2 |

**Bees**

| | W | L |
|---|---|---|
| Fette | 10 | 4 |
| Posedel | 11 | 7 |
| Lanning | 4 | 3 |
| Sullivan | 2 | 2 |
| MacFayden | 7 | 10 |
| Shoffner | 3 | 6 |
| Turner | 3 | 6 |
| Errickson | 2 | 5 |
| Frankhouse | 0 | 2 |

### Boston Batting

| Red Sox | | Bees | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foxx | .363 | Hassett | .340 |
| Finney | .333 | Cuccinello | .326 |
| Berg | .333 | Garms | .314 |
| Williams | .323 | Simmons | .289 |
| Doerr | .322 | Andrews | .286 |
| Cramer | .310 | West | .281 |
| Tabor | .305 | Miller | .260 |
| Cronin | .292 | Warstler | .253 |
| Carey | .291 | Cooney | .248 |
| Peacock | .283 | Outlaw | .242 |
| Vosmik | .266 | Majeski | .237 |
| Nonnenkamp | .250 | Lopez | .233 |
| Desautels | .212 | Sisti | .222 |
| Berger | .167 | Masi | .214 |

## Riggs, Parker, McNeill, Sabin Enter Southampton Tournament

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 31 (AP)—Headed by the defending champion, Bobby Riggs, and the newly crowned Seabright titleholder, Frankie Parker, America's major league tennis players moved to the courts of the Meadow Club today for the annual Southampton Invitation tournament.

For Riggs, dethroned at Seabright, it was an opportunity to show the tennis moguls his victory at Wimbledon was no fluke; for Parker, although he was not expected to play in the singles, it was a chance for him to continue the brand of tennis that may place him on the Davis Cup team again.

Parker played machine-like tennis yesterday at Seabright, culminating seven years of competition there with his first championship. It was gained at the expense of Don McNeill, 21-year-old Oklahoma City Star who holds the French hard court title. Given stout resistance in the first two sets, but waltzing through the final set when his foe wilted, Parker scored a 6—3, 8—6, 6—0 victory that boosted his chances to regain membership on the Cup team. It was his seventh title in eight tournaments.

Parker's newly developed forehand stroke impressed the experts with its accuracy as time after time he belted placements past McNeill when the Oklahoman moved in to the net. Frankie was pleased with his victory, but declined to comment on his Cup chances.

Neither Parker nor McNeill planned to compete in the singles here, but said they would pair in doubles play. They won the Seabright doubles yesterday by beating Gene Mako and Wayne Sabin, 6—1, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3. Riggs and Elwood Cooke, Wimbledon champions, joined forces again and there was a possibility Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist of the Australian Davis Cup squad, would enter.

Among others listed to compete here were Mako, Sabin, Gardnar Molloy, Bitsy Grant and Gil Hunt in the singles.

# Seabright Title to Davis Cup Candidate—Dick Metz Wins Open Tourney With 270

## Frankie Parker's Victory Climax of Seven Years' Play

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 31 (AP)—Frankie Parker, the mechanical man of tennis, climaxed seven years of competition in the Seabright invitation tournament yesterday by capturing the historic singles bowl with a straight-set conquest of 21-year-old Don McNeill, hard-hitting Oklahoma collegian.

Looking for all the world like a human machine with his grim face topped by black glasses and white sweat-band, Parker played with a remarkable precision and marksmanship that mowed McNeill into 6—3, 8—6, 6—0 defeat. The fine touch that brought McNeill victories over Gardner Mulloy and John Hope Doeg in the current tourney and Bobby Riggs in the French hard court championship deserted him completely. In the deciding set he was able to garner only three points off Parker.

**Boosted Chances**

Parker boosted considerably his chances of retaining a Davis Cup place. Winner of six out of seven previous tournaments, Parker convinced the skeptics that his newly developed forehand drive has practically "arrived." He showed it to advantage yesterday against the crisp shots of McNeill and in prior victories over such players as Gil Hunt, Wayne Sabin and Frank Shields.

McNeill carried the fight to Parker in the first two sets, moving into the net to keep Parker on the defensive. Parker was too steady, however, and passed McNeill repeatedly with shots that combed the sidelines. The first set was marked by six breaks of service, four of them against McNeill.

Parker moved into a 2—0 advantage in the second set, only to see McNeill square the issue and eventually move into 4—3 lead with a great display of net power. He lost his bid to square the match in the eighth game when Parker abandoned his baseline defense and came to the net to score. Parker went ahead by winning his own delivery and only by some fine retrieving did McNeill stave off defeat in the tenth game.

**Twice at Set Point**

He was twice at set point and pulled out to send the set into overtime. But he had shot his bolt, and Parker ran out the set at 8—6.

The third set took less than 10 minutes.

"Frank was just too good for me today," McNeill said later. "It was impossible to beat him."

Although Parker captured the doubles title here in 1933 with Shields as his partner, this was the first time he had ever gotten beyond the quarterfinal round of the singles competition in the 52-year-old tourney. He succeeded Riggs as champion, Bobby having been beaten by Intercollegiate Titleholder Frank D. Guernsey, Jr., in a third round upset.

Helen Bernhard, of New York, 18-year-old national girls' champion, captured the women's singles title with a 6—3, 7—5 victory over Dorothy Workman of Los Angeles, sixth ranking player. Miss Workman was seeded second; Miss Bernard was unseeded, but her triumph was no surprise to those who watched her upset Dorothy May Bundy and Virginia Wolfenden in her path to the championship.

The stockily built youngster from Greenwich Village outstroked her more experienced rival to win the crown, which was not defended by Alice Marble.

Topical

**Resting between them is the British Open Golf Championship Cup. Just as the championship itself was in its last dramatic stages, when Richard Burton of England (right) became the winner and Johnny Bulla, United States, the runner up.**

## Yugoslavia Wins European Zone's Davis Cup Final

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, July 31 (AP)—Yugoslavia's Davis Cup tennis team swept the final two singles matches with Germany yesterday to win the European zone final, 3 matches to 2, and qualify for the Interzone final next month in the United States, probably with Australia.

Demeter Mitic squared the series by defeating young Rolf Copfert of Germany, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3, and then Ferenc Puncec trounced Henner Henkel in the play-off battle, 10—8, 6—3, 6—0.

The swarthy Puncec forced the going from the start, alternating his terrific forehand with a neat change of pace. Henkel went to pieces after losing the long-drawn first set.

Victory was sweet for the Yugoslav team, for this was the third time it had reached the European zone final against Germany, only to get no further.

Feeling ran high throughout the series, the Yugoslav spectators resenting the fact that Roderich Menzel, former Czechoslovak star, was a member of the German team. Four detectives guarded Menzel during Saturday's doubles match, in which he and Henkel defeated Puncec and Frank Kukuljevic in five torrid sets, 9—7, 4—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

The victorious Yugoslav team will leave for America shortly to prepare for its match against the winner of the American zone final between Australia and Cuba in Montreal.

### Germany Declines

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—Germany yesterday declined an invitation from the United States Lawn Tennis Association to participate in the American championships at Forest Hills, N. Y., in September. No reason was given for the refusal.

## St. Paul Scores Make Golf Seem Sort of a Simple Game

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31 (AP)—Looking at Dick Metz's score in the $7,500 St. Paul Open golf tournament today, you get the idea that the game is a very simple pastime after all.

Just hit them down the middle, on the green in two on the par 4's, in one on the par 3's, in three, and occasionally two, on the par 5's, and never more than two putts and what do you have? Well, Metz had 270 strokes, which was 18 under par, and won first place, as well as $1,600, in the three-day tournament ending Sunday.

But before you relax, satisfied that golf is a push-over, it might be best to contemplate that the Chicago professional's four rounds of 68-66-68-68 broke Harry Cooper's four-year-old record for the open here by a stroke and established the lowest score carded this year in a professional golfers' tournament.

**Picard Second**

Also it was five strokes ahead of second-place Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., the P. G. A. champion, who collected $1,050. This kept Picard at the top of the year's money winners with $9,527, but Metz pushed into second place with $8,223, displacing Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., the National and Western Open champion, who ended up in a tie for tenth and eleventh places with Ernie Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., at 281. They each won $205, which raised Nelson's winnings for the year to $7,628 and left him with a third place in the national standings.

A stroke back of Picard at 276 was Lloyd Mangrum, Los Angeles, who won $800, while affable Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, came in with 277 and got $600. Tied for fifth and sixth places were the first amateur, Wilford Wehrle, and Ray Mangrum, Oakmont, Pa., pro, at 278, while one of the game's once-great players, Gene Sarazen, the Brookfield Center, Conn., farmer, shot 279 to tie with Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J. Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., was next with 280.

**Seven Under Par 72**

All these players were at least seven strokes under the par 72 course for the three days, which shows what it takes to win nowadays.

There was such a tremendous gallery, estimated at nearly 10,000, following Metz, Guldahl and Ky Laffoon, who finished with 282, on the last three holes that it took them fully an hour and a half to play out the holes. Needing a birdie four on the seventy-second to beat Cooper's record, Metz punched out a tremendous drive, laid his second two yards short of the green, chipped within two feet of the cup and calmly rolled in the putt.

The next assault on par will be made Aug. 10-13 in the $10,000 tournament at Pittsburgh.

## Pacific Coast Girl Swimmers Lead Nation's Best in Meet

DES MOINES, Iowa., July 31 (AP)—Pacific Coast swimmers left the rest of the nation's girl hopefuls wallowing in their wake last night as A. A. U. feminine tank stars wound up the four-day meet here by smashing two American records.

Nancy Merki, 13-year-old swimming star for the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., rubbed out one of the marks in convincing fashion when she won the 800-meter freestyle in 11:19.9.

The old mark, 11:33.3, established by Katherine Rawls Thompson in 1938, was 13.4 seconds slower than the Portland flash's performance last night.

Earlier in the evening a Los Angeles Athletic Club trio hung up a 3:52.8 record in the 300-meter medley relay, 8.8 seconds better than the 4:01:6 mark set by the women's swimming Association of New York in 1936.

Most of the statistics reflected west coast domination throughout the championship tests, which are viewed as an important prevue of American feminine swimming strength for the 1940 Olympics.

The Los Angeles Athletic Club captured the team title with 36 points.

Other principal team scores:

Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., 28; Lakeside Civic Club, Louisville, Ky., 18; Women's Swimming Association, New York, 16; Olneyville Boys Club Auxiliary, Providence, R. I., 9.

Nancy Merki won individual meet honors with 13 points. Besides her 800-meter record breaking triumph last night, she also captured the 400-meter freestyle title and second place in the mile.

Doris Brennan of the Olneyville squad, Mary Ryan of the Lakeside team and Marjorie Gestring of Los Angeles, diver competing unattached, tied for second with eight points each.

## Dugout Topics

By Rumill

### Why the Dearth of Homers?

Why the wholesale offensive slump this season throughout the major leagues? Is it the ball, the hitters or the pitchers? Moe Berg, learned coach and catcher of the Boston Red Sox, was approached on the subject.

"It's just one of those things you can't explain," said Berg. "Hitting apparently moves in cycles. Ask Hank Greenberg why he isn't going like he was this time last year and he couldn't tell you. He's up there swinging the same as before. Look up Harry Heilmann's record. Harry hit well every other year."

**Heilmann's Career**

Heilmann's career is a prominent example of the "cycle" angle in connection with hitting. The Detroit slugger annexed the American League batting crown first in 1921 and then won it every other season through '27. While he was at his peak the championship list read: Heilmann, Sisier, Heilmann, Ruth, Heilmann, Manush, Heilmann. Nobody can tell why Harry ran hot and cold.

However, whatever the reason for the dearth of base hits, a comparison between 1938 and '39 standards is truly amazing. This time last year Greenberg was some 20 days ahead of Babe Ruth's record-breaking 1927 pace. Hank was well over the 30 level. Jimmy Foxx was pressing the Detroit giant and Rudy York was pressing Double-X. For a while it looked as if Foxx, as well as Greenberg, would pass the Ruth mark. Foxxie also had scaled the 100 level in driving across runs and was expected to threaten Hack Wilson's all-time high of 190. That was in the American League.

**Goodman Ahead**

Over in the rival National, Cincinnati's right fielder, Ival Goodman, was flirting with the 30 mark in homers. Mel Ott, the little Giant of the Polo Grounds, was not far behind. Johnny Mize and Joe Medwick, the Cardinal pair, were trailing. Four-baggers were as thick as flies as they sailed over the fences, or into the bleachers.

But consider the home-run situation today. Foxx is leading with 25, and if it were not for a recent spurt which began when the Red Sox returned home for a series at Fenway Park, he would be several blows lower. Greenberg, as Berg hinted, is far behind his '38 pace, with no chance to equal his output of 58. The National leader is Ott, with 19. Mize is next. Medwick is not listed among the leaders.

**Defense Stressed**

Will this decline continue in 1940, or will the sluggers come back and make the summer miserable for the poor, unprotected pitcher? Or isn't the hurler so poor after all? It may be that the offensive slump can be traced directly to the mound. Anyhow, those who are in favor of less slugging and better defensive displays, are currently standing and giving three rousing cheers.

When checking back over 1938 figures, it is interesting to note a few of the headlines. "Simmons and Bonura Pace Senators." Now both gentlemen are in the National League. "McNair's Hit Wins For Red Sox." In that game also, Ben Chapman collared three hits. McNair is now playing third base at Chicago and Chappie is with Cleveland. "Cy Blanton Stops Brooklyn." The Pirates could use Cy's pitching to good advantage, but he is still on the sidelines. Under a heading—"A's Lose to Detroit" — the names of Werber and Finney are prominent in the Philadelphia box score. Werber this year is moving toward a World Series in the Cincinnati infield. Finney is currently starring in a utility role at Fenway Park.

As the Yankees crushed the White Sox, Lou Gehrig made two hits in five tries. His fielding at first base was one of the features of the triumph. On another side of the page, a story told how Buddy Rosar and Charley Keller were dueling for the International League batting leadership. The National League standing showed Pittsburgh in front by five full games, with New York running second. Riddled by injuries, the 1939 Giants seem destined to finish in the second division. Pittsburgh can hardly go higher than third. Cincinnati, a fourth-place runner on this date last season, is a wide favorite to win the crown formerly worn by the Cubs. Teams, and their men, go up and down rapidly in baseball and without notice.

## Yonkers Canoe Club Captures National Title

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The Yonkers (N. Y.) Canoe Club captured the National Canoe championship for the third successive year yesterday by scoring 65 points on Fountain Lake at the World's Fair. It was the first national meet of any kind ever conducted within the fair grounds.

The victory was essentially a team triumph, for Yonkers failed to win any of the six individual events, accounting for second places in five of them. In the tandem and four races, however, the local contingent, aided by the Kopko brothers, William and Paul, showed marked supremacy.

The Kopkos with Eugene Keefe, Robert Dunford and Andy Fetke, all but swept the junior and intermediate team events, and left the remains to the Washington (D. C.) Canoe Club, which finished second with 37.

Howard Woodward, of the Philadelphia Canoe Club, annexed the single senior blade race in the fast time of 3:47.2. Andy Kulakowich of Yonkers, was second. The senior double blade went to William Havens, Jr., of Washington, who defeated Ebby Trilling, a team mate, in 2:35.3.

The Cacawa Canoe Club, of Philadelphia, scored 11 points for third place, and a point behind in fourth was the Breeds Canoe Club, of Dedham, Mass.

## Bromwich Wins Three Net Titles

VANCOUVER, July 31 (CP)—Jack Bromwich, Australian racket wizard, outclassed Harry Hopman, his Davis Cup captain, to take the men's singles crown at the Western Canada tennis championships in four sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—8, 6—0.

Bromwich then teamed with Hopman to win the men's doubles title, defeating Larry Hall, Bakersfield, Calif., and Bill Reedy, San Francisco, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

May Hope Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., star, was another double winner, defeating 16-year-old Henel Gurley of Sacramento, 6—4, 6—1, for the ladies' singles championship and pairing with Dr. Esther Bartosh of Los Angeles to capture the ladies' doubles crown with a similar score from Cecile Miner of Long Beach, Calif., and Shirley Catton, Alameda, Calif.

Bromwich won a third title when he joined Eleanor Young of Vancouver to defeat Mrs. Ann Harper of Oakland, and Bill Hoogs, Honolulu, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, in the mixed doubles final.

Britain's five vain efforts to win back the Westchester Cup from the American poloists since 1921 is estimated to have cost $2,500,000.

## And Talking of . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

### Drama at St. Andrews

LONDON—As my humble contribution to the axioms of golf I beg to state that it is often a brief transition from being in the van to being in the cart. A subject which carries us with unerring precision to the British Open golf championship, so nearly won by the heavyweight American professional from Chicago, John Bulla. Bulla and Lawson Little, also from the United States, worked the said axiom both ways. For the former, who had been in the cart, found himself dramatically in the van, and the latter, who had been in the van, found himself pathetically in the cart. But before we have much more of this sort of thing, let us reconstruct the scene of the drama. Starting with that tense final moment when Bulla, his day's work nobly done, was playing a passive but extremely trying role in the old grey-stone clubhouse of the Royal and Ancient at St. Andrews as Richard Burton, 31-year-old English Ryder Cup player from Sale, was playing his last putt on the home green.

**Bold Stroke**

The situation was a test of character as much as a test of golf. For Burton needed, and knew that he needed, a four at the last hole in order to undercut Bulla's total of 292 and so prevent the British "open" becoming an American possession for the thirteenth time since the World War. As for Bulla, he had to wait for him to try to do it. Both men came through the ordeal triumphantly—Burton with a prodigious drive from the tee, a confident second shot four yards past the pin and a bold stroke for the back of the tin, Bulla with a hearty handshake and a cheery smile that told of genuine appreciation.

Now, to trace the rise of Bulla and the fall of Little—not to mention the eclipse of the other American engaged, George Lowe, who went out in the qualifying rounds—let us go back to the very beginning of a tale in which the most prominent characters were expected to be Bobby Locke, the thrustful young South African professional; Henry Cotton, captain of Britain's Ryder Cup team in the United States next fall; Reginald Whitcombe, winner of the British "open" last year; James Bruen, the 19-year-old Irish boy-wonder; and Lawson Little, victor in the British Amateur Open championships of 1934 and 1935.

**Several Twists**

Well, the tale proved to have several twists in it. And the only one of the giants who finished in the first half dozen was Whitcombe. Locke was listed eleventh (with a total of 296 for his four rounds of 18 holes each in the competition proper), Cotton and Bruen (the best-placed amateur) were bracketed thirteenth with 298, and Lawson Little failed to qualify for a place among the contenders in the last two rounds. Having put himself in the van with qualifying rounds of 69 and 73, he then put himself in (no, I can't say it again) with 79 and 80 in the first two rounds of the competition proper. Those last two tallies equalled the word Exit.

Here, just to jog your memory, are the returns of the first eight in the final ranking:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richard Burton, Sale., | 70 | 72 | 77 | 71 | —290 |
| J. Bulla, Chc., U. S. A. | 77 | 71 | 71 | 73 | —292 |
| Alfred Perry, L'therh'd | 71 | 74 | 73 | 78 | —294 |
| W. Shankland, T'pis N | 72 | 73 | 72 | 77 | —294 |
| Jas. Fallon, Hud'sfield | 71 | 73 | 71 | 79 | —294 |
| R. A. Whitcombe, P'ne | 71 | 75 | 74 | 73 | —294 |
| S. L. King, Knole Park | 74 | 72 | 75 | 77 | —294 |
| Martin Foss, Argentine | 71 | 72 | 76 | 76 | —295 |

**New Amateur Best**

In the qualifying rounds, Little did himself proud, setting up a new professional record of 69 for the Old Course, which has been lengthened since the late W. Nolan went round it in 67. James Bruen, the most-praised amateur golfer since the competitive days of the great R. T. Jones, U. S. A., also returned 69, constituting a new amateur "best" for the links and he followed up this fine feat by doing another 69 on the New Course.

Thus Bruen became only the second amateur who has managed to lead the qualifiers for the British "open." The first was Bobby Jones, who did two remarkable rounds of 66 and 68 at Sunningdale in 1926 and then went on to win the championship. On the New Course, Percy Allis, of England, showing a deferred return to his best form, also registered 69, for a new professional record. Bulla did 72.

Then came the first of the four rounds proper, a thunderstorm, a rapid readjustment of perspectives, and so close a struggle that only 3 strokes separated the first 25 men at the end of 18 holes. Bulla disappointed himself very much by having to play 77 strokes and looked to be out of the hunt, as Lawson Little definitely was at the end of the next round, in which Bulla slipped up near the leaders with 71. Bruen was among those celebrities who slipped up in the other sense. And so, via Round 3, a round of spectacular fluctuations, we come to the last enthralling paragraph of the tale, in which victory appeared to be going Bulla's way in spite of his bad start, but was diverted dramatically by Burton's power and poise at a time when mistakes would have been irretrievable.

## Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Dick Metz wins $1,600 first money in St. Paul open golf with scores of 68-66-68-68—270, season's lowest total.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—Frank Parker whips Don McNeill, 6—3, 8—6, 6—0, to win Seabright invitation tennis tourney; singles finalists pair to defeat Wayne Sabin and Gene Mako, 6—3, 7—5, in doubles final; Helen Bernhard takes women's singles; Helen Jacobs and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan win women's doubles and Alice Marble and Adrian Quist mixed doubles.

ZAGREB — Yugoslavia beats Germany 3-2 in European Zone Davis Cup final as Demeter Mitic trounces Rolf Copfert, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3, and Ferenc Puncec conquers Henner Henkel, 10—8, 6—3, 6—0.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Los Angeles Athletic Club team of Edith Motridge, Esther Williams and Virginia Hopkins wins 300-meter medley relay at National women's swimming championships in American record time of 3:52.8; Nancy Merki, Portland, Ore., betters American 800-meters freestyle record with 11:19.9.

BOSTON — Clinton Ferguson and Gar Wood, Jr., race dead heat in outboard motorboat race at World record speed of 53.925 m. p. h. for Class "C" amateurs; Jimmy Mullen betters world Class "B" amateur mark with 50.333 m. p. h.

CHESTERTON, Md. — George Ward drives Hi-Ho 2nd to world Class "E" inboard motorboat record of 52.601 m. p. h.

NEW YORK—Yonkers Canoe Club takes National canoe Championship for third straight year, scoring 65 points.

BALTIMORE — Andy Swedko, Pittsburgh steel worker, defeats Phil Gordon, Oakland, Calif., 1 up in 36-hole final match for National public links golf title.

ST. BRUNO, Que.—Ken Black Vancouver, wins Canadian amateur golf crown, beating Henry Martell, Edmonton, 8 and 6.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont. — Joe Burk, Philadelphia, retains single sculls title in Canadian Henley Regatta; Hamilton Leanders give Buffalo Westside senior eight crew first defeat in three years as Toronto Argonauts dethrone Westsides as team champions.

### St. Paul Prize Money

ST. PAUL, July 31 (AP)—The low scorers and their winnings in the St. Paul $7,500 golf tournament.

Dick Metz, Chicago (270)—$1,600.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., (275)—$1,050.
Lloyd Mangram, Los Angeles, (276)—$800.
Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, (277)—$600.
Wilford Wehrle, Racine, Wis., (278)—amateur.
Ray Mungrum, Oakmont, Pa., (278)—$450.
Gene Sarasen, Brookfield, Center, Conn., (279)—$325.
Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., (279)—$325.
Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., (280)—$255.
Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., (281)—$205.
Ernie Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., (281)—$205.
Johnny Bulla, Chicago, (282)—$141.67.
Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. (282)—$141.67.
Ky Laffoon, Chicago, (282)—$141.67.
Abe Espinosa, Chicago (284)—$97.
Jimmy Hines, New York, (284)—$97.
Horton Smith, Chicago, (284)—$97.
Len Dodson, Springfield, Mo., (284)—$97.
Denny Shute, Huntington, W. Va., (284)—$97.

### Toronto Defends

TORONTO, July 31 (CP) — Toronto Polo Club successfully defended the Grenfell Trophy Saturday, defeating Montreal Polo Club 9 to 4. The Toronto team went into the game with a one-goal handicap lead.

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 60 | 30 | .667 |
| St. Louis | 48 | 42 | .533 |
| Pittsburgh | 46 | 42 | .523 |
| Chicago | 49 | 45 | .521 |
| Brooklyn | 44 | 45 | .494 |
| New York | 44 | 46 | .489 |
| Boston | 42 | 48 | .467 |
| Philadelphia | 26 | 61 | .299 |

Results July 29
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 5.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 3.
New York 5, Chicago 2.

Results July 30
Boston 7, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 2.
New York 3, Chicago 1.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 66 | 36 | .717 |
| Boston | 56 | 34 | .622 |
| Chicago | 52 | 42 | .553 |
| Cleveland | 48 | 42 | .533 |
| Detroit | 48 | 46 | .511 |
| Washington | 39 | 57 | .406 |
| Philadelphia | 34 | 57 | .374 |
| St. Louis | 26 | 65 | .286 |

Results July 29
St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
Cleveland 5, Washington 2.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 6.
Only games scheduled.

Results July 30
Detroit 14, Philadelphia 6.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 5, Cleveland 2.
New York 4, Chicago 3.
Chicago 8, New York 1.
Boston 6, St. Louis 4.

## MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results July 30]

International League
Newark 9-7, Toronto 3-3.
Baltimore 5-10, Buffalo 2-7.
Syracuse 4-3, Montreal 3-4.
Jersey City 6-0, Rochester 3-1.

American Association
Louisville 4-6, St. Paul 2-3.
Columbus 2-2, Kansas City 0-6.
Milwaukee 5-1, Toledo 4-4.
Minneapolis 3-14, Indianapolis 2-5.

Pacific Coast League
Seattle 7-0, Sacramento 5-10.
San Francisco 1-2, Los Angeles 0-0.
San Diego 3-0, Portland 2-3.
Oakland 16-3, Hollywood 7-4.

Texas League
Oklahoma City 8-3, San Antonio 4-5.
Dallas 1-1, Houston 0-0.
Tulsa, 5-6, Beaumont 2-0.
Shreveport 4, Fort Worth 3.

Southern Association
Memphis 8-0, Atlanta 0-7.
Knoxville 3-0, Birmingham 1-2.
Nashville 8-4, New Orleans 3-0.
Chattanooga 8-1, Little Rock 5-5.

Eastern League
Binghamton 5-1, Scranton 3-8.
Elmira 2-2, Hartford 0-1.
Springfield 6-5, Williamsport 2-2.
Albany-Wilkes-Barre, rain.

### Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

**Today a Year Ago**

Germany defeated Yugoslavia 3-2 and Australia defeated Mexico 5-0 to enter Davis Cup inter-zone finals.

## Canadian Title to Ken Black

ST. BRUNO, Quebec, July 31 (AP)—Ken Black of Vancouver, a top-flight golfer for some 10 years, ended Henry Martell's string of upset triumphs in the Canadian amateur golf championship Saturday by overwhelming the Edmonton youngster, 8 and 6, in the 36-hole final match.

Black's margin of victory was the biggest since Fred Haas, Jr., trounced Bobby Reith 8 and 7 at Winnipeg in 1936.

The Westerner shot the morning round with an approximate score of 67 to build up a five-hole lead, then continued his steady golf for 12 holes, closing out the match with a birdie three on the thirtieth.

Martell, who had eliminated Defending Champion Ted Adams of Chillicothe, Mo., in the semifinals as well as such other stars as Bobby Dunkelberger, Ed Meister and the Massachusetts champion, Ted D. Adams, never approached the form of his earlier rounds. He had a 73 in the morning and was two over par for the afternoon round at the finish.

Black took the lead on the very first hole in the morning when Martell needed a five to get down, and he never was headed as he gave a brilliant exhibition of pitching and putting. His 67, including one conceded putt, was the best round of the tournament. Martell made one threat in the afternoon when he birdied the short twenty-first to cut Black's lead to four holes, and repeated the feat on the twenty-third, but Black got them back on the next hole each time and then won two more holes to go seven up at the twenty-seventh.

### Inducement Failed

A few weeks back Don Barnes, President of the St. Louis Browns, told members of his ball club they could divide $10,000 if sixth place in the American League standing could be reached by the end of the season. He further told them that $15,000 waited if they got as high as fifth; $20,000 if they reached fourth. However, instead of bettering themselves, the Browns proceeded to sink deeper into the cellar. Now it appears as if seventh place is out of the question.


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# The Home Forum



## Red Roofs in a Mist of Rain

*(Leaf From a West-Indian Diary)*

THE SEA, gray-blue beneath an overcast sky, stretched out flat and deep with only the faintest surging swell. The cone of the mountain, aloof and disdainful as is the nature of volcanoes, was veiled by a wisp of cloud. A feathery plume of smoke drifted upward in a thin spiral from an unseen fire on the plain. Purple shadows lay where deep ravines carved into furrows the bright green of the hillsides. The peaked islands rose from the silvery water of the harbor—deep black. The air was heavy and damply sweet.

* * *

We had gone swimming when the stifling heat of the day first gave way to a fitful breeze. As we went through town, the streets were still deserted, still shimmering with heat. In the doorway of the Petty Store, Ernest, the clerk, lounged against the jamb, indolently plucking at his guitar. His eyes were closed and his black toes wriggled happily in time to the music. Across the way the cobbler sat on an upturned fish barrel, working in his lap because a cascading pile of guavas occupied the top of his bench. From behind the high wall of the dressmaker's garden came the gaily subdued murmur of feminine voices and laughter. Miss Mercer's class in embroidery was meeting in the shade of the giant ceiba tree, as it did every Thursday. Down an alley, between scaling pink buildings, yawned the open door of the tinsmith's shop. A huge stem of ripening bananas hung from the ceiling, like a green-gold chandelier. Through the gloom of the tailor shop, the figures of the tailor and his assistant could be dimly seen, squatting at the rear with the white garments on which they were working held carefully clear of the floor. The little school, divided into classrooms by movable blackboards, presented a solid phalanx of sober faces turned toward the street as we passed. Like a breeze blowing across a field of grain, a wide smile of greeting swept from one dark little countenance to the next.

* * *

The road, glaring and parched under the sun, wound through fields of tall sugar cane. The white cane arrow waved in the meager breeze. Here and there the stone tower of an abandoned windmill dotted a clearing. Where a stream tumbled down the mountainside, laundry was drying on the grassy bank. Out in midstream the women were still pounding clothes against the stones, while the water churned around their stocky legs. Their dresses and their turbans made bright splashes of color against the tropical greenery. Their voices, to the rolling accompaniment of deep laughter, rose above the chatter of the river. In the dubious shade, cast by the red corrugated roof over the communal spigot at the crossroads, lolled a group of men. Two drowsing burros, with loaded panniers, flicked long ears or kicked at annoying insects with tiny hooves. Children and chickens scrambled in the dust.

Beyond the fields of cane, where the growth had become scraggly with great bare patches of sand showing like bald spots, we turned between flower-covered gateposts into the coolness of the garden. Far down below, through the interlacing trunks of the coco palms, we could see the beach.

Floating in the salty, tepid water we saw the storm clouds lowering over the volcano; saw them settle smotheringly down over the crater. Then came the swift, tropical rain, soundless on the sea, which turned the wild grape along the shore to green leather, and made a wet glory of the bougainvillaea which tumbled over fences and roofs. Through the simple archway which separated the quarters from the cool white house, the hibiscus hedge flamed brightly. Behind it rose the wooded hillside, gashed by red roofs misty in the teeming rain.

From somewhere, out of the stillness and the distance, came the plunking of an ancient guitar; the whisk of a rattling gourd; and Negro voices welling up in the rhythmic, throbbing music of a Calypso song.

Out to sea there flashed a glittering wake, as a school of flying fish scudded past. Against the horizon was silhouetted a cargo boat lumbering over the water, dingy sails limp in the still air. Above the gunwales we could see the powerful shoulders of the boatmen as they heaved at the heavy oars.

Over everything hung a peace so deep, so all-pervading, that it seemed as if we could hear the tinkle of the drops of water as they fell from the oars.

THEDIA COX KENYON

The Christian Science Monitor

"GRASSHOPPER AND RED CAMPIONS": *A Color Print by Hiroshige*

"GRASSHOPPER AND RED CAMPIONS," a color print by the famous Japanese landscape artist, Hiroshige, is a charming example of the art in which this great master of the color print excelled. Hiroshige, of course, is world famed chiefly by reason of his masterly landscapes. This print, however, illustrates a pleasing phase of his early work, when he was indulging in many studies of flowers, insects, and birds. Most of these he made before his famous Tokaido landscapes, which brought him popularity among his countrymen and wider recognition when his work became known to Europeans and Americans.

Hiroshige was ever partial to simple compositions such as "Grasshopper and Red Campions." He found them suitable to the prints he often issued; either the "Tanzaku" or poem cards, or the prints with the "Hokku" poems. The former included an ancient poem, the latter an artist's own attempts at verse in the accepted Japanese manner—exquisite little three-line verses of seventeen syllables.

These poems are, of course, quite impossible to translate in such a way as to retain the comparative allusions so intriguing to the Japanese mind and ear. Nevertheless, the foreigner soon learns to derive considerable delight and satisfaction from translations which do disclose, as through a tender veil, the subtle implications in the poems.

Hiroshige, like many of the Japanese, apparently derived endless enjoyment in the writing of poems, and these he combined with his nature studies, using the graceful Chinese characters in the classic or the cursive style which made the writing an integral part of the composition. Not all of his drawings of plant and bird life included such poems, and many were later divested of them by Japanese publishers in modern facsimiles for foreigners.

P. NEVILLE BARNETT

## An Ancient City Of Yugoslavia

THE ROAD TO Korčula leads through fields fertile for stony Dalmatia to Blato, a large village famous for its folk-dance, the Kumpanija. It is stone-built and rather primitive with eyeless houses in severe rows. Yet it is rather impressive in its simplicity, and the air is heavy with the sweet scent of lindens.

Thence through scanty forests of stone-pine to real forest country, where the road winds along the edge of precipitous cliffs, with forest behind and blue sea below, to Korčula. It is a magnificent run and well worth the taking.

Korčula is an ancient and very beautiful city, with narrow cool stone streets and open shady parks. On it the Venetians have set their mark as nowhere else in Dalmatia. The lion of St. Mark is everywhere to be seen. But, as usual, he has set his paw on many earlier buildings.

It was also famous for its stonemasons, who have made the city beautiful. Some of the former houses of the nobility are among the most lovely in Dalmatia, especially those of the Arneri and Lanzi families. The still more famous family of Polo came from here. It was doubtless his Italian blood that gave Marco his quick perception and skill in intrigue; but perhaps we may credit his love of wandering in the far places of the earth to his sea-borne native city of Dalmatia. There are still a few Polos in the city. . . .

Yes, Korčula is ancient, but not as ancient as the famous Antenor inscription makes her. This states that Korčula arose out of the ashes of burning Troy, but it is well known that it was erected in the sixteenth century. Yet another inscription records the gratitude of the citizens to their English governor, for Korčula was in English hands at the same time as Vis and enjoyed under English rule a measure of self-government which she had not known since the days of Korkyra Malaina—and has not known since—From "A Wayfarer in Yugoslavia," by LOVETT FIELDING EDWARDS (New York: McBride).

## *The Pine Tree Seat*

From the top of the pine tree spread a different world
Of the edges of trees and houses, and the sky,
And an occasional bird, circling its hidden nest.
There was the cupola of the farmhouse, risen
For no apparent reason, white against blue,
With dusty panes, like blank, secretive eyes.
(Below invaded just a slice of porch
And an abandoned rocker, a fleck of lawn
Submerged and tilted, in a lost perspective—)
From here the apple orchard's topmost leaves
Shifted and flickered, to ripple against the gray
Remotely sleeping barns that in the sun
Shone quietly silver against the deeper green
Of distant forests. Inside, the sunlight crept
Amid the hay, and the curious hens slid off
The wagon tongues, looking for places to lay,
And talked to themselves, eying the wispy floor.
Just below sight, outside, stood the water trough
Mossy and dripping, where a horsehair drowned
Would turn into a snake, and wriggle and coil
Within a week. Soughing and switching their ears
The cows drank here when driven home from pasture
Before their milking time, but that was later
When shadows grew long and still, and green grew golden.
Now it was mid-afternoon, and nothing was stirring
Except an aimless breeze which moved the pine
And set the leaves in all the trees to rocking,
Bringing the odor of buckwheat, warm and heavy.
Two small clouds moved lazily toward nowhere
Through a concave heaven. The sun drowsed in the sky,
The cupola slept, and the mind of the climber smiled
And dreamed of nothing, feeling the warmth, and seeing
Only green silence, the deep blue space of sky.

MILICENT LAUBENHEIMER

## Wrought Jade

THE DIGNITY AND symmetry of Chinese jades was the normal corollary. They fashioned their gems after the manner of what they observed in daily life. Heaven was depicted by a circle, and earth by a square. From the sky they copied swirling clouds, from the waters the crested waves, and from the land the jagged mountains. While learning remained in a simple state, geometrical representations were evolved to satisfy a craving for extended motives. Then the artists turned to the things they saw about them in the fields, when various animals were stylized. Later came the adaptation of flowers, trees and human figures to jade. . . .

Wrought jade is conceived to give tactile pleasure as well as imparting a sense of beauty merely through the eye. The stone itself can be appreciated thoroughly only when it is touched and caressed and this same feature was applied to the carving.—From "Jade Lore," by JOHN GOETTE. (New York: John Day.)

## Right Resistance to Evil

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ONE DAY a woman, passing a busy street corner, noticed a large placard which read, "Build up your resistance and ward off disease!" Certain material remedies were then recommended for this purpose. At once the woman thought of Mary Baker Eddy's reassuring words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 420), "Instruct the sick that they are not helpless victims, for if they will only accept Truth, they can resist disease and ward it off, as positively as they can the temptation to sin." Mrs. Eddy says in the same paragraph: "The fact that Truth overcomes both disease and sin reassures depressed hope. It imparts a healthy stimulus to the body, and regulates the system. It increases or diminishes the action, as the case may require, better than any drug, alterative, or tonic."

Gratefully the woman recalled the many blessings she had received by accepting spiritual truth as God's remedy for every ill. In former years she had endured a state of semi-invalidism, caused by frequent attacks of a severe malady. Drugs and diets were prescribed to build up her resistance to disease, but instead her condition grew worse. Surgery was recommended as a possible cure, but her fear of an operation was so great she could not submit to one.

A Christian Scientist, noting her despair, tenderly encouraged her to ponder the true nature of God, who is ever-present Truth, Life, and Love; whose creation includes no disease, sin, or sorrow, and whose loving, watchful care strengthens and protects every one of His children. She accepted these spiritual truths eagerly and, with the aid of a Christian Science practitioner, was soon strong and well. This healing has remained permanent throughout many years. The Scriptural promise reads (Job 22:23), "If thou return to the Almighty, thou shalt be built up."

Christian Scientists are learning how to resist evil effectively. Since God, good, is the only real substance, power, and intelligence, evil can seem to be present only as false belief, never as an actual fact. One who has not accepted Truth may insist that anxiety, overwork, and lack of needed rest have lowered his resistance to disease. Perhaps he is sure that he has no "reserve" strength, and that the circumstances which seem to cause his suffering must change before he can even hope for health. But one does not have to wait for human situations to change before one can enjoy healthy, harmonious being. He can at once begin to realize that man, as God's reflection, possesses all good now.

Spiritual understanding of Truth enables one to challenge every intruding belief which falsely suggests that man is material, imperfect, or helpless. The real man is not made of matter, which seems at times to become diseased and waste away. Man is God's spiritual idea, reflecting Mind, the one true, active substance. Courage, love, honesty, intelligence, and conscious dominion are but a few of the precious reflected qualities of Mind which make man spiritually forceful. Spirit, God, imparts the true energy which counteracts so-called nervous energy with its seeming reaction of stupor or stagnation.

Sometimes an individual appears to be resisting old age with some beguiling human device or an emotional philosophy which cloaks a latent fear. But it is the clear realization of man's indissoluble union with eternal Life, God, which brings to pass the Psalmist's declaration (Psalms 103:5), "Thy youth is renewed like the eagle's." What if the belief is lapse, failing faculties, or fear of decline? Should not one the more earnestly ponder the inspiring truths of Christian Science? In Mind, God, there is no mental collapse, no self-imposed martyrdom or recreant submission to false, man-made laws. True vitality, beauty, joyous activity, and expansive thought belong to man eternally. All may claim this truly youthful state as an expression of genuine selfhood.

Again and again *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science* publish carefully verified healings of those who were once victims of the drink or drug habit. They have been regenerated by the power of Truth, and their homes are now happy, united, and prosperous. It is a glorious fact that God has given His idea, man, dominion "over all the earth" (Genesis 1:26). Divine strength, wisdom, and spiritual satisfaction will ever be man's holy heritage. No so-called physical craving, moral weakness, or sensual delusion ever touched man, or caused him to fall from his high estate as God's perfect son.

Jesus disposed of evil suggestion quickly and decisively with the command (Luke 4:8), "Get thee behind me, Satan." He never compromised with evil or opposed its apparent phases as real, powerful entities. He recognized sin, disease, and death as falsities, which God, good, never made. Mrs. Eddy says encouragingly (Science and Health, p. 393): "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

## At Home With a Poet

BUT LIFE AT Sevenels was not in itself a life of bitterness, and in spite of a father who held stern convictions about the conventions of conduct, there were gay times in the substantial Lowell home.

Elizabeth Ward Perkins, a friend of the poet, tells of a visit she paid at Sevenels when Amy was eighteen. She writes of the parties at Papanti's, the local dancing-master's ballroom; she tells of the books the two girls read, of the verse they wrote, of the criticism they gave each other. She describes the life of Amy and her family:

"At eighteen it was exhilarating to watch Amy outdoors with horses and dogs, in gardens with flowers and flowering shrubs, moon-gazing from the roof of Sevenels, or in the woods near by; to watch her indoors with books, and still more books—walls, tables, and chairs laden with books—with well-tempered pens and docile pencils. . . .

"All the children a dozen years older than Amy, married and unmarried, were at home; the men, authorities already in government and astronomy, the women, keen for civic betterment and public affairs, with young children in their nurseries. As they gathered for the over-abundant meals of the era, it seemed to the stranger quite possible that the art of listening might be dispensed with, having become superfluous. Any two members of this family could talk and listen simultaneously, effecting a great economy in time and patience, for conflicting opinions might be stated, registered, and answered at the same moment. New England reserve did not prevail at the large table. . . ."

Miss Lowell's hours for work and for rest were not the same as other people's. With a charming disregard for the clock, she turned night into day, beginning her work at the time when most people are soundly sleeping. She was never on time for appointments, frequently keeping people waiting an hour or more.

But dinner guests at Sevenels, whatever their hostess's habits, must always be prompt. The guests would begin their dinner and then hear Miss Lowell's voice calling from her attic bedroom two long flights above. She would enter the dining room followed by her seven dogs, two of whom, chosen for their good deportment, would accompany her later to the library fireplace. —From "Ten Modern Poets," by RICA BRENNER (New York: Harcourt, Brace).

## דעם ריכטיגען וועג וויי אזוי בייצוקומען שלעכטעם

זו איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנו נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען פריסשען סיינעם

א פרוי איז שרעקליכענאנעז א שאפּן פערנומענעם נאכטן-ווייקל איין נאָר, וון האָם בעסערקע א נרויסע פּאַמעם, וויפֿ האָם זיך נעלעזענ. בוים אויפֿ אויער וויידערשאנדט-קראפֿט וון טיפֿ אויס קראנקהייטן" נעווייסט מאשטיילע מיטלען זיינען דאָ רעקאָמענ-דירט נעווארען פאר דיזען צוועק. שבער, האָם זיך די פרוי דערמאָנט פון טעלי אויפֿ ביזיקע עדדיס מרייס-פולע ווערטער אין, ווייטענאפֿט וון נעזונט טים א טעלע וויסטענ צו די הויליג שריפֿטן (s. 420). "לערנע "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. די קראנקע, אז זיי

זיינען נים הילפֿלאָזע קרבנות, דען ווען זיי ווילען נאר אננעמען די וואהרהייט, קענען זיי בעזיגען קראנקהייט און עס אויסהיילן. אזוי פּאזיטיוו וויי זיי קענען נוטר זיין דעם ישר-הרע צו ווידערשטיי" טרע, ערדי זאָנס אין דעם ווילטען פּראנראַטיי. דער פּאָסע. אז די וואהרהייט אויבערוועלטיגט אי קראנקהייט אי זינד פערזיכערט אויפֿ דאָס נים ניט די נידערדרוקטסטע השפּעה, עס ערקווייט דעם קערפער טים א נעזונטען נעפֿיהל, און רעגולירט דעם טיסטעק. עס פערנעפֿטיגט אדער פערקלענערט די פּהיסישקייט, ווי עס פֿאַרנרעסט זיך. בעסער ווי ווילכע נים אין טעריציין. רפואות. אדער שארקענדעם טיטלען."

טים דאָקטאָרקיים האָם זיך די פרוי דערמאָנט פון די ווילע ברכות וואָס זי האָם נעפּונען זיינס זי האָם פּנעמפֿונען די נייסטיגע וואהרהייט אלס נאָס-טיטל פאר יקרנן אונגליק, אין פריהרדינע יאהרען האָם זי שארק נעליטען פון א פערקלירטן קראנקהיים אין פלעגע אויסר פּוינקט טים וואָס אומעט אומעטום מעדיצינען און נעווייסע מיטלען זיינען רעקאָמענ-דירט נעווארען פאר דיזען צוועק. שבער, האָם זיך פערשטאנדן נים קיין ,אפּעראציע. כחות, און די אומשטענדע וועלכע פערווארפֿען זיינ שטערץ וועלען זיך מוזען ענדערן אויסער פר וועם קען אפילו השפּען צוריקצוקריגען זיינ נעזונט. שבער טען דארף נים וואַרטען ביז די טעשליכע לאנגע וועלען זיך ביישען כדי צו נעפֿינען א נעזונטן, האַרמאָניש עק-זיסטענץ. טען קען גלייך אָנפֿאנגען צו בעגרייפֿען דעם פאקט, אז דער טענש, אלס נאָס שפּיגלונג, פערמאָג אלעס נוטעס יעצט.

דער נייסטינער פערשטאנד פון דער וואהרהייט בעקע-הינט דעם טענשען ביינוקומען יעדען אונאויסנעלא-דענעם אלטיג גלויבען וועלכער דערט עך, אז דער טענש איז כאטעריאלישׂ, אונשלקלעם. אדער הילפֿלאָזיג, דער אטטיר טענש זיז נים נעטאכט נעווארען פון דער וואהרהייט פון נאָס, וועלכער איז די אל-נעגענווער-טיגע וואהרהייט, לכבוז. אין ליבע. אין וועטען וועלם קיין קראנקהייט זיבר. אדער שטערץ בעפיגען זיך נים, וועלכער הים אָפּ זייגע קינדער טים ליבע, און שארקם בעשיצם זיי. זי דאָס אָפּנענומען דיזע נייסטיגע וואהרהייטיען נאנץ תרצליך, און טים דער הילפֿע פון פ קריסשען סיינעם פראקטיקאנט איז זי באלד נעזונט אין שארק נעווארען. אין אזוי איז זי פערבליבען אפר יפארען לאנג. די הויליגע שריפֿטען פערזיכערען אי ,וען דו וועסט זיך צוריקקערען צו דעם אל-טעכטיגען, אזוי וועסט דו ווידער אויפֿנעבויט ווערען." (אויב כב: כג).

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דער וואס וועלם וועלען בעטסטען אינטערעסירט וועלען קריסשען סיינעם לייטעראטור, וואס ווערט ארויסנע-נעבען איז דער אידישער שפּראך. זאל שרייבען אזוי פּא-טען זיין. פּערלאנג רעפּאָרט צו דער קריסטשען סיינעם פּאבליקיישן סאסייטי: באסטאן, מאסאטשוועטס, י. פ. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## *Sunny Monday*

Now upon a day so fine
Someone puts a wash to line,
Someone burns a roast completely.
How do bees get on so neatly?

CHARLES MALAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1939

# Accurate New Clock On Market

*Liner's new propellers to add knot to speed. Why and wherefore of star bursts studied.*

## Exploring the News

By the Staff

A new kind of clock that is so accurate under ordinary conditions that it may give invaluable aid to astronomers trying for higher precision in aiming their telescopes and to engineers desiring to control variations in alternating current has been developed by Henry E. Warren of Ashland, electrical clock manufacturer. For the ordinary man a clock of this accuracy is hardly needed. The essential part of the instrument is a specially made wire forced to vibrate at a relatively constant rate despite changes in temperature, electrical influence or other adverse factors. Ordinarily, a wire hanging down from some object will not vibrate at a constant rate because its own weight will cause it to stretch a little, temperature will cause it to contract or expand and change again and again. The object to which it is attached will influence its period, and the force which keeps it vibrating not only influences its frequency but is also itself subject to variation. Mr. Warren overcame these difficulties by making a wire out of two metals which counteract each other in temperature changes.

♦ ♦ ♦

New propellers are being fitted to a large passenger liner, operated by twin screws, for the purpose of traveling 6,080 feet more every hour than previously! The American Republics Line, with three modernized and finely equipped vessels in the New York-Buenos Aires service, is fitting their liner, Argentina, with new propellers, each of which weighs about 10 tons. It means—besides the cost—that one nautical mile or knot will be gained in the speed of the ship. And possibility of losing a blade of a propeller is eliminated because the new ones are built in a single "block" whereas the old ones had separate blades affixed to "hubs."

♦ ♦ ♦

Prof. F. L. Whipple of Harvard Observatory is rehabilitating the old collision theory to explain why and how it is that every so often a star bursts out with unwonted brightness to become what astronomers have called "novae" or new stars. When these are particularly bright and in distant galaxies they are "super-novae." The old theory suffered lack of attention for a number of years because mathematicians figured out that a stellar collision should occur in our own galaxy only once in about 10,000,000 years. Astrophysicists then held until recently that a super-nova must be the result of an internal explosion due to instability in the star. Professor Whipple feels that the question must still be settled "whether an actual collision would produce the observed phenomenon. The collision hypothesis shows promise of providing a logical explanation."

♦ ♦ ♦

Emphasis in newspaper reports on the causes of conflagrations and on means of removing such causes —instead of on the harrowing details—is sought by the National Fire Protection Association in a letter sent to newspaper editors all over the United States and Canada. "We must dispel the notion that fires are acts of God," says this letter. "By showing, as fires occur, that each is from a strictly preventable cause, we feel that home fire hazards can be materially reduced."

♦ ♦ ♦

There may be a real basis for the expression "to be the goat" in any difficulty. Members of the Massachusetts Council of the Milk Goat Breeders Association last week at Farm and Home Week meetings at Massachusetts State College, claimed that the goat can actually do a great deal to help bear the burden of any depression. Goats' milk is an excellent food, they point out, and one goat provides plenty for an average family —being fed itself "about as cheaply as any animal in existence." Beyond that, said the enthusiasts, a goat is just about as good as a pet dog. Allen J. Blackhall, President of the Council, declared: "Give the average family a goat, a few chickens, some rabbits and enough land to raise vegetables—and it wouldn't have to worry between jobs."

♦ ♦ ♦

For the prospective buyer of August furs Nature Magazine advises taking along a microscope for the interview with your saleslady. A small hand lens would do just as well. If the prospective buyer would examine a few hairs from a coat before buying it, there might be a furore in the store, but the customer would readily learn why it is that some furs wear well while others that look to the naked eye just as good, do not. Take for instance coats made of rabbit skin and sold under so many names it would be impossible to list them all here. The identity of the fur is disclosed immediately under a lens, for examining a single hair discloses that unlike the durable furs each rabbit hair is fundamentally weak. It is shaped like a baseball bat with a very thin handle, this part being nearest the skin instead of the stouter ends.

## Old Handicrafts Are Kept Alive

Mrs. Willard D. Jopson

West Hartford woman is shown demonstrating hooking a rug, at the Connecticut Society Craftsmen's fair.

# Second Exhibit Is Scheduled By Connecticut Craftsmen

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31—The Connecticut Society of Craftsmen, whose aim is to give encouragement to the making and marketing of hand-made products by the people of Connecticut, had its annual summer show at Norfolk July 20, 21 and 22, and will have another exhibit in connection with a meeting of the State Federation of Women's and Business Clubs in Stratford Aug. 24, 25 and 26.

Miss Mariana Armstrong, Field Secretary, is going to Stratford with a truck load of furniture, hand-woven linen, stencilled trays, pottery, plates, Sandwich glass, wrought iron work and hooked rugs—to list just a few of the things which the Society's 125 active members make.

The Society is two and a half years old, and has both associate and active members. Its State headquarters are at 278 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, and its 1939 program lists, among other objectives, the setting up of seven community craft work shops with trained Connecticut Craftsmen as instructors; publishing a guide which should list location of workshops and products, and organizing a traveling exhibition to be shown in public libraries.

The show in Norfolk included antique reproductions made by an Italian cabinet-maker who learned his trade as a young man in Italy. A young woman in Vernon whose specialty is maps made one of Connecticut which provides the guide to work and workers. Her husband gilds mirrors. A former blacksmith in Suffield, who shod horses for 25 years, makes those lovely silhouette signs for country estates, and other articles in wrought iron. A number of men, and one woman whose contribution was a modern version of a ladder-back chair in Cuban mahogany, make furniture. A young woman in Winsted works only in pewter. Many members weave; hooking rugs is also popular.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Rankin, of Bakersville, and W. S. Dakin, of the State Department of Education, were instrumental in organizing the Society. The Rankins have a studio, where they do metal work, pottery and sculpture. They also team, in the winter, at the Y. W. C. A. in Hartford. Mr. Rankin was formerly connected with the New York Society of Craftsmen.

A feature of the Norfolk Show were demonstrations of hooking rugs and stencilling trays by members of the Society.

# Outlet for Maine Potatoes In Chemist's Tests Studied

**The Week in Maine**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 31—Experiments of an immigrant, a German chemist, Dr. Joseph Seiberlich, may have opened the way to another use for Maine's potato crop which this year is expected to be one of the best. Dr. Seiberlich has for some time been experimenting with the use of low-grade potatoes in a process for the manufacture of luciphane and other plastics, including a crystal-clear glass product.

With Mayor Frederick G. Payne of Augusta a prime mover in the plan, Dr. Seiberlich will this month open a laboratory in Belfast to conduct further experiments. His equipment will be brought from the Netherlands and from Brookline, Mass. Mayor Payne said the experiments in the Belfast plant will be chiefly directed toward ascertaining the cost of production to definitely establish the practicality of the process. The Belfast corporation will be the licensing corporation, Mayor Payne said, the process being controlled 80 per cent by Dr. Seiberlich.

**Uses Cheap Potatoes**

Because the process, if found practical, would provide a market for the cheaper grade potatoes which now bring down prices which can be obtained for the crop generally, the State of Maine is vitally interested as are Aroostook farmers. Some 800 of them heard the process explained, this week, at a Presque Isle meeting arranged by Mayor Payne. Only the starch manufacturing program has served so far to provide an outlet for the cheaper potatoes, and this program has not been sufficient to effectively stabilize potato prices.

The State Department of Agriculture and the Maine Development Commission have pledged a total of $5,000 to aid in the development of the new process. If the praticability of the process is definitely established by the Belfast experiments, plastics manufacturing plants will be built nearer the source of supply. Mayor Payne said they would be financed by private capital and located, probably, in Aroostook County. "Everything depends on the results obtained at the Belfast laboratory," said Mayor Payne this week. "But we are hopeful that the technical work will bear out our present beliefs that the process is sound and the effect on our potato industry wil be highly beneficial," he said.

**Other Sources Sought**

Mayor Payne, whose major platform plank in his announced candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination is the revival of Maine industry by attracting of new concerns and new types of industry, was hopeful, too, that not only in plastics but in other fields would experiments show that the potato crop might be utilized.

The announcement of the plastics manufacturing plan came only a week after Maine fishermen learned with interest that a newly developed fish dressing machine may well be expected to increase the market for fish and remove one of th most tedious tasks of preparing their product for the market.

## Cuckoos Find Sanctuary At Babson Bird Reservation

Black-billed cuckoos in great numbers in the 100-acre bird sanctuary at Babson Institute in Wellesley are providing a thrilling spectacle.

Many other varieties of birds are visiting the sanctuary according to visitors, some reporting seeing 43 different kinds, many rare birds for this section. Visitors and special parties are conducted through the museum housing exhibits of mounted specimens of birds and other wild life in New England and the sanctuary.

# N. E. Business: Impressive Rise In Building Field

News of improved business conditions in New England came from two sources today.

The F. W. Dodge Corporation reported a "spectacular rise" in the total of all types of building and engineering contracts awarded for the first half of the year; and the New England Council's index of general business activity increased 2.5 per cent during June, reversing the downward trend shown in the two previous months.

The Dodge report showed that the total of building contracts for the first six months of this year was $124,480,000, compared with $93,753,000 for the corresponding period a year ago. Residential contracts totaled $35,477,000, compared with $29,846,000 for the first six months of last year, and non-residential building moved to $35,426,000 from $34,678,000 a year ago.

Expenditures for heavy engineering construction by the utilities and various government agencies totaled $53,577,000, compared with $29,229,000.

The New England Council's index of general business activity for June was 91.2 per cent of the estimated normal, as compared with 89.0 per cent in May and 77.4 per cent for June, 1938.

This increase in the rate of business operations during June was the result of improved activity in six of the seven components of the Council's index. The significance of this improvement rests in the fact that five of the components—electric power production, employment in Massachusetts (less shoe and textile employment), metal tonnage receipts, cotton spindle hours activity, and wool consumption—reported increases in the daily average operations contrary to the usual seasonal expectancy.

The rate of business activity in New England from a seasonal point of view usually decreases rapidly toward the end of the second quarter, reaching a low point early in July. From the comparison of the adjusted indexes in June with those for May, however, it is evident that the decreases recorded in April and May were more than sufficient to bring the output of New England manufacturers into line with expected demand.

The daily average volume of boot and shoe production declined from May to June, but the decrease was less than that which usually occurs at this time, with the result that there was a fractional increase in the adjusted index for shoe production.

## New Exchange Made

Most of the 6,000 phone subscribers in the Jamaica Plain section of Boston today had to accustom themselves to dialing the new Arnold exchange. This exchange, made necessary by the switch over to dial phones, was named in honor of the world famous Arnold Arboretum, telephone officials said. Subscribers in the area were supplied with small supplemental books, listing the numbers in the new exchange. These will serve until the next regular phone book distribution.

# War Aids Trade In Singapore Of U. S. Articles

**Chinese boycott of Japan, and increased personnel at British naval base bring prosperity.**

American trade is booming at Singapore, and opportunities for further expansion are great, because of two factors directly related to the Japanese invasion of China, Harold D. Robison, United States Trade Commissioner at Singapore, declared here today.

News of the indirect effect of Japanese aggression upon domestic business was brought by Mr. Robison as he opened two days of conferences at the Custom House with American exporters and importers in an effort to promote American-Malayan commerce.

An "unofficial but very effective boycott" of Japanese sardines, cheap textiles and sundries by the 2,220,000 Chinese inhabitants of the Malayan Peninsula has opened the way for sale of American products as substitutes for the Nipponese, Mr. Robison stated.

In addition, heavy British expenditures on development of her naval base there, occasioned in part by strained British-Japanese relations, and the consequent enlargement of the personnel at the base, have increased the buying power of the Far Eastern port, he said, in an interview.

Long known as the "cross-roads of the world," Singapore now has become also the "cross-roads of the air," Mr. Robison declared. Planes of five companies come and go on regular schedule, providing passenger and freight service.

American-made movies are shown almost exclusively in Singapore, the Commissioner reported, but gangster pictures are prohibited and all scenes showing guns, unless used for law enforcement, are deleted by British censors. Many theaters are putting in American-made air-conditioning equipment.

## Quincy Seeks Way To Put Signalmen Under Fire Chief

Determined to save the city of Quincy $14,000 annually, City Council President John W. Savage called a special meeting today to establish an ordinance giving the fire chief entire charge of the fire alarm signal system.

The action by Mr. Savage followed a ruling by the State Civil Service Commission that regular firemen now employed as operators must be replaced by civilians. Mr. Savage said he was calling the special meeting because he learned the Commission had scheduled an examination for Thursday for the vacancies that would be caused if the ruling became effective.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin is in New York visiting the World's Fair.

If an ordinance controlling employment of signal service employees for the Fire Department is made legal the Civil Service Commission is expected to call the operators to be chosen from the present Fire Department and not from civilian rolls as previously announced.

## Conservation Bill Hit by Sportsmen

Vigorous protest was made by sportsmen's groups today against proposed reorganization of the State Department of Conservation.

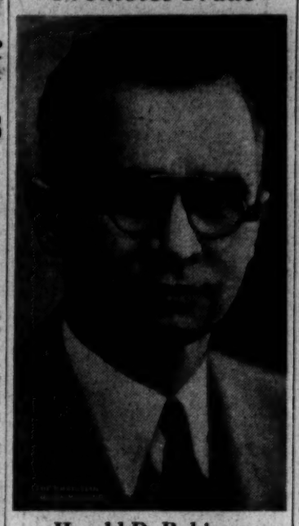
A bill heard by the Senate Ways and Means Committee embodied changes, which William W. Ollendorf, representing the Massachusetts Council of Sportsmen's Clubs, said would result in removing Bernard J. Sheridan from his post as Director of Inland Fisheries.

Harris A. Reynolds, representing the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, asserted the bill should be changed to eliminate its appearance of being a political raid.

## Opportunity for Architects

WASHINGTON (AP)—John Carmody, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, has invited architects of the six New England States to compete for the design of a new $400,000 Post Office and Federal Building at Montpelier, Vt. Under the terms of the competition the winner will receive $4,000 as a prize and $4,000 as consultant during preparation of working drawings and specifications.

*Promotes Trade*



**Harold D. Robison**

**United States Trade Commissioner at Singapore, in Boston to confer on promoting commerce between this country and the Malay Peninsula.**

# Forecast of Rain Promises Further Relief in Drought

Local showers were felt in Boston early this afternoon and were forecast for today and tonight through much of New England as intermittent fog continued to grip the coast for the ninth day but partial relief for drought-parched farmlands was reported.

The fog lifted this morning in Boston sufficiently to allow vessels which had anchored during the night to proceed, but general conditions remained the same, with the humidity in the city officially reported at 9:30 a. m. as 94 per cent.

Showers which fell over the week end in some sections of the six New England States broke a 30-day-old drought in those areas, but left farmers eager for more rain to make up for the month-old deficiency.

**Fair and Warmer Tuesday**

The forecast of further showers late today was accompanied by a prediction of fair and warmer for Tuesday. The official thermometer reading in Boston at 9:30 a. m. was 75.

If it should not rain today, the Boston weatherman declared, this will prove to be the driest July in the history of the local Weather Bureau which dates back to 1818. The previous record low for July was in 1849 when 0.85 inches were recorded. The precipitation to this morning was 0.67 inches for the month.

Shortly after 2 p. m., a brief shower fell in parts of Boston, but the Weather Bureau said this was so small as to be unmeasurable, and would not alter the fact that this is the driest July on record—up to 2:30 p. m.

Among vessels which docked late this morning because of fog conditions were the Lady Nelson, completing a 30-day cruise to the British West Indies (she was a half-hour late); the Nova Scotia from Liverpool via Halifax and St. John's, and the Chatham from Baltimore and Norfolk.

The overnight boat from New York, due here at 8 a. m., did not leave the Cape Cod Canal until 9 a. m. and so was not expected in Boston until shortly after noon.

## 'New Haven' Tax Abatement Denied

Because a New Haven Railroad messenger arrived at Quincy City Hall a fe wminutes after the deadline for filing an application for tax abatement, the state Tax Appeal Board has ruled adversely on tax abatements of $439,075, thereby saving Quincy taxpayers $15,000, it was learned today.

The railroad has already paid its 1938 tax bill under protest so that if the decision had been in its favor the city of Quincy would be required to return the amount of $15,000 to the company.

The State Board of Tax Appeals heard the case and based its decision on the appeal on the technicality that the application was not received within the proper time limit.

The New Haven now has pending before the same State Board applications for abatements on 1937 taxes totaling more than $400,000 in valuations.

# Thirty Property Owners Receive Tax Abatements

Tax abatements totaling over $27,000 were granted to 30 holders of real estate in Boston during June and July by the State Appellate Tax Board, a study of its records showed today. Overvaluation on the properties averaged between 17 and 20 per cent.

On some of the larger properties, abatements over a period of several years were granted on a percentage basis identical to the increase in the tax-rate. These taxpayers consequently escaped the full increase in taxes that the rising tax-rate established.

In one case an abatement of sufficient proportion was granted to make the property-holder's taxes less in 1937 than in 1935, despite a rise in the tax rate from $37 to $38.70 in that period. The case included properties from 17 to 39 Salem Street and 55 to 61 Cross Street.

Fred W. Rogers and Frederick W. Rogers, appellants, were assessed total taxes of $3,034 on these holdings in 1935 and $2,991 in 1937 by the decisions of the board.

**Four Benefit Most**

Although 30 property holders were granted abatements, $19,500 of the $27,000 distributed went to but four parties. These were: The Old Colony Trust Company, Russell S. Codman, H. Webb Hyde and the Messrs. Rogers. To the remaining 26 appellants, with less valuable holdings, went approximately $7,500.

The largest abatement totaled $12,390, received by Russell S. Codman on the office building at 50 Congress Street. The property was assessed by the City in 1933 for $2,300,000 but was found overvalued 13 per cent by the Appellate Tax Board which set the valuation at a "fair cash value" of $2,000,000.

Property at 2385 Washington Street, under the Old Colony Trust Company and others, was dropped 25 per cent in value between 1933 and 1938. In this period the tax rate went up 26 per cent. The drop in valuations mitigated to some extent the increased taxes, in this case, but not entirely. The property's tax bill was set at $1,213 in 1933 and $1,528 in 1938—an increase of about 26 per cent—by the board.

**Other Properties**

On property at 55 Quail Street, Margaret Codman was granted a judgment of overvaluation of 13 per cent between 1935 and 1938. The tax rate went up 11 per cent in this period.

On properties from 22 to 28 Belvidere Street, H. Webb Hyde was granted an abatement of $1,526 on tax bills extending from 1934 through 1937.

Overvaluations were spread by the board between a high of 34 per cent, placed on two properties, to a low of 8 per cent placed on one parcel.

# Aid to Aged Based on Need?

DURHAM, N. H., July 31 (AP)—Declaring that the "best friend of social security is the friend who keeps it solvent," W. Arthur Simpson, Vermont's director of old-age assistance, asserted today there was a "dangerous trend" toward a "Federally paid pension for the aged without regard to need."

"Good social practice," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Social Work Institute at the University of New Hampshire, "requires that public assistance be given on the basis of need as determined by sound budgetary standards. Any other policy will lead to political manipulations and endless abuse, and would be economically disastrous."

"No government can long endure if any large group of its people are solely dependent upon government bounty," he added.

"We have been teaching all classes of our population to come to the Government for subsidies and handouts. Everybody is doing it. Every group numerous enough to form a lobby has been successful in dipping into the Treasury.

"We may face a time when there will not be enough producers and wage earners to support privileged classes—public employees, delinquents, defectives, young children, the handicapped and the aged."

## Mayor of England's Barnstable Here

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BARNSTABLE, Mass., July 31—The Mayor of Barnstable, England, who arrived in New York yesterday, will come to this town on Sunday, Aug. 20, and remain throughout the week to take part in its Tercentenary celebration, it was announced today.

Mayor and Mrs. C. F. Dart plan to visit the New York World's Fair, eastern Canada, and "see the sights" in Massachusetts before coming to Barnstable. Then they will come to Cape Cod incognito for a few days to rest before taking part in the festivities of Barnstable, named for the mother town in England.

From the Borough of Barnstable, Mayor Dart has brought several presents for the Town of Barnstable which he will present at various functions during Tercentenary week. One of these, it was stated, is a replica of the 15th century Steeple Chase Cup. A return gift to the Mayor is expected to be the first history of the Town of Barnstable which has just been published.

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The Mayor of Barnstable, England, C. F. Dart, arrived aboard the S. S. Laconia July 30. Commenting on the European situation, the Mayor said:

"We in Great Britain are depending on America for the peace of the world. We are preparing to stop aggression, not preparing for war. What we are doing we have been forced to do.

"I don't think there is going to be a war and I have said that during the past eight months. Common sense will prevail, I am sure."

A group of 135 Britons from Leeds, England, were on the ship, bound for the New York World's Fair and visits to Washington, D. C., and Niagara Falls.

## Prorogation Set for Saturday

Prorogation by Saturday, this week, was the goal set by the Legislature today. Toward this end, an order was passed in the House this afternoon setting Thursday as the deadline for all committee reports. Meanwhile, legislative leaders prepared for night sessions.

The question of new revenue remained the main issue, with increased dog and liquor taxes on the Senate calendar. But a Republican Senate caucus was called for sometime tomorrow to seek an agreed course particularly on the dog taxes.

Before the Senate is a bill passed to its final stage in the House setting a 7 per cent tax on betting at the dog track. The powerful dog track lobby this afternoon, however, was seeking to set aside this tax. A compromise, graduated tax, with a minimum of 3½ per cent (the present rate) and a maximum of 5 per cent, was expected to come before the Senate caucus tomorrow.

No important amendments lie ahead of increased liquor taxes which are expected to be passed without further delay.

## Mrs. Booth Addresses Veterans

A plea for peace by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, social worker, author, and wife of the founder of the Volunteers of America, marked the formal opening of the nineteenth annual national convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War in Boston today.

"You men are more able than any others to bring to the world the message of what war really means," Mrs. Booth told about 700 members of the D. A. V. and 300 members of the Woman's Auxiliary in the ball room of the Hotel Statler.

"You alone know what war means. With your vote and your influence, you are able to inform the world. You can speak louder than any propaganda. You can help the cause of peace."

Mrs. Booth was one of a half-dozen speakers at the joint morning session of men and women members, opening the five-day conclave. This afternoon the delegates were to divide into two separate conventions, one for the men and the other for the women, and take up committee work.

Among the morning speakers were: Maj. Ralph Robart, Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board; Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Commander of the Massachusetts National Guard; City Councilor George Murray, and City Greeter Louis Brems. Owen A. Galvin, of Minneapolis, Minn., is National Commander of the D. A. V., and Lily Ginsberg, of Philadelphia, is National Commander of the Women's Auxiliary.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds shifting to west or northwest.

**For Maine:** Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, except light showers tonight in north and east portions; slightly cooler Tuesday in the interior.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Generally fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday, except light showers in north portion tonight.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler in the interior tonight.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate southwest, shifting to west or northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday except showers near Eastport tonight.

**Weather Outlook for the Period July 31, to August 5, 1939 Inclusive**

**For the North and Middle Atlantic States:** Generally fair except showers Tuesday or Wednesday, again at the end of the week. Moderate temperature Monday, warmer Tuesday, slightly cooler by Wednesday night. Warmer at the end of the week.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 70 | 77 | Minneapolis | 72 | 91 |
| Bermuda | 79 | 88 | New Orleans | 75 | 87 |
| Chicago | 66 | 75 | New York | 73 | 77 |
| Denver | 60 | 83 | Norfolk | 76 | 90 |
| Helena | 48 | 90 | Philadelphia | 74 | 86 |
| Kansas City | 71 | 91 | St. Louis | 67 | 86 |
| Los Angeles | 63 | 76 | San Francisco | 58 | 70 |
| Miami | 83 | 89 | Washington | 73 | 89 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 31.
B—Maximum, July 30.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 12:32 p. m., height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 12:56 a. m., height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 9:36 p. m.

# Events in and Around Boston Tonight

## Movies

**Brookline Village—**
"Calling Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas and Louise Platt. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Hell's Kitchen," with the "Dead End" Kid's. Fenway, 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Paramount 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Million Dollar Legs," with Betty Grable and Jackie Coogan. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

**Normandie—**
"Lucky Night," with Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor. Also "Kid From Texas," with Florence Rice.

**State and Orpheum—**
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker and Fay Holden. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson and Tom Neal. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. State: 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

**Radio—Page 10**

**South Station Theater—**
"Color Tour of the Isle of Jamaica," "Radio Hams," "The World of Science," "We Want Our Mummy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Repertory—**
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

**Keith Memorial—**
"The Saint in London," featuring George Sanders and Sally Gray. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55.

**Metropolitan—**
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45, with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

**Tremont—**
"Broadway Serenade," with Jeannette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "Dodge City," with Olivia De Havilland and Errol Flynn. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Uptown—**
"Susannah of the Mounties," with Shirley Temple. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and Joan Blondell. 1, 4, 7, 10.

**Trans-Lux—**
Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "The Champ." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also Joel McCrea in "Youth Takes a Fling." 12:50, 3, 5, 8:10.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"Trapped in the Sky." 9:30 a. m., 11:45, a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40 and 9. "Lady and the Mob." 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50 and 10:15.

**University—**
Lew Ayres in "Calling Doctor Kildare." 3:10, 6:35, 9:45. Also "The Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield the Lane Sisters and Gale Page. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Captain Fury," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Scollay: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Captain Fury," featuring Brian Aherne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "The Family Next Door." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

# Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Of course if you go down to the seashore or up to the mountains you'll probably come home with the impression that every woman in the world is on vacation . . . but the fact still remains that there are plenty of women to whom a vacation is still a minus quantity. And although we promise the men we have no intentions of getting out and making an issue of this matter with a sign or a flag, we still maintain that every woman is much better off if she can have an entire day for her own self every so often. Well, if that can't be arranged; then how about even half a one?

Our idea is to let her go into town and put herself into the hands of some place like The Beauty Center on West Street; who will go as far as they can on the money she allows, toward putting out a "new woman"! We mean that any woman can go back to the house and all the housework and umpteen other things, and feel much better about the whole thing if she can glance down at her hands and see them softer and whiter, with carefully manicured nails newly accented with a new shade of polish looking up at her. To say nothing of how she feels when she peeks into the mirror between shelling peas and locating little Horace . . . and sees the crisp wave of a new permanent she's been needing for months looking back at her! Oh of course it's all time put in on her own personal self, but surely you couldn't call it selfish . . . for even the most harassed business man can find time to admire a wife who is beautifully groomed. And if you think youngsters don't notice such little trifles . . . just give them a chance! However, you don't have to have a permanent if you don't need one. . . a shampoo and wave is also yours for the asking. If you have never stepped inside this salon, if you'll do so the next time you're in town they'll be delighted to show you all around, and you can pick out the little services you'd like to have rendered to yourself the very next time you get the chance!

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**Where to Find Some Good Buys**

And we still insist that some of the best buys in town, as far as perfectly lovely silver services, and place plates and huge vases and old clocks, are at Halper's . . . at 181 Massachusetts Avenue! Much of it comes from estates of old families around, and there's many an interesting story around any number of the items you'll find in there. If you have a touch of the romantic about you, and perhaps one of those Marie Antoinette desks in your room, you'd enjoy owning the unique French desk set that just came in. Of solid bronze . . . with the ink well, pen holder, paper cutter, a pair of matching candlesticks, and so on. The point of interest in each piece, however, is really the miniature which has been painted on china (we think it was china; though we're not sure). The entire set is yours for $45. But if an old diamond is what you want, then this is also the place. Or an odd bracelet, a new wrist watch, an old chain, a bit of Chinese bric-a-brac. Or for that matter almost anything you can think of!

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**Try One of Those Folding Umbrellas**

What with everybody thinking about rain nowadays; we can think of nothing more annoying than to have to truck along an umbrella just because it looks like rain. We mean you always feel so utterly silly when you barge in some place, with an umbrella danging about you very important like; and the sun in the meantime has decided to burst forth in all its glory! However, we fixed things a while back for ourself, and nobody knows now when we think it's going to rain (and doesn't). Because they can't see our equipment. It's either tucked down into the pocket of our coat, tucked up in under the sunshield in our car, or reposing deep down in our pocketbook. "Which we assure you is big enough to carry a couple of them, anyhow!) You see these umbrellas fold up so they're only something like eleven inches long; in their own little case. In oil silk. We got ours at Jordan Marsh's, but inasmuch as we believe it was a special sale and there may not be any more at that price, we'll give you the regular price, which we believe was around $4. The white ones were most attractive; although they come in regular umbrella colors as well.

**A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.**

# Connecticut Farm People Honored

Shaw Studio; Johnstone Studio

**Add to University of Connecticut Hall of Fame**

**Top: Mr. and Mrs. Victor Lucchini of Meriden; lower left: Samuel H. Graham of Suffield; lower right: Henry C. C. Miles of Milford.**

# University Adds Four Farm Names To Hall of Fame

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

STORRS, Conn., July 31—Four residents of rural Connecticut communities have been added to the University of Connecticut's "Hall of Fame" for Connecticut farm people—"to honor men and women who have made outstanding contributions to the welfare of their communties and to the betterment of country life in their State."

In honorary recognition exercises at the University's Farm and Home Week program, Albert N. Jorgensen, President, presented certificates signed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin to the following:

Samuel H. Graham, Suffield, President of the Hartford County Farm Bureau and President of the Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Lucchini, Meriden, graduates of the University of Connecticut, active leaders in agricultural organizations of New Haven County and civic affairs of Meriden.

Henry C. C. Miles, Milford, for more than 40 years secretary of the Connecticut Pomological Society.

Mr. Jorgensen declared it "entirely fitting" that the University set aside one day in its Farm and Home Week program to honor the men and women with awards, made by the Board of Trustees of the University, on recommendation of the faculty.

This was the second time that a joint award had been made to a man and his wife.

# Dean on Furlough

Sargent Studio

**Prof. Roderick Scott**

**Dean of Fukien Christian University, China.**

# Communism? Not in China, Missionary Says

China may be on friendly terms with Russia, but it is not and never was "communistic in the Russian sense," Prof. Roderick Scott, Dean of Fukien Christian University, home on furlough this summer, reported to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

"There is no Communism in China," said Professor Scott, "nor is there likely to be, since China is a middle-of-the-road Nation. Complete exhaustion of the Nation might open the way to 'real' Communism—but as yet the Chinese show no sign of weakening or wearing out."

In 1923, said Professor Scott, Dr. Sun Yat-sen "was working out what he called the second stage of the revolution—the constructive stage. He was writing the 'three principles of national sovereignty.' He was working on plans for reform. To his call for help in personnel and finance, America and England turned deaf ears. But the U. S. S. R. turned a willing ear and men and money began to come into China from Russia. With them came also some flavor of Marxian ideology and social idealism."

When, in December, 1936, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek set out for Sian, Professor Scott continued, "he hoped to win over the Communist Northwest—as he had various separatist areas elsewhere. . . . In return for his promise to fight the Japanese, and the assignment to defend the northern marches, the Communist Party agreed to abolish the Chinese Soviet Government, to cease all propaganda, to suspend all activity directed at class struggle, to accept the 'three principles,' to let its troops be organized as integral parts of the national army, and to join the United Front—a unity of peoples, not of parties."

Professor Scott has spent nearly 22 years in the Orient. A native of New York, he graduated from Haverford College and then obtained his master's degree at Harvard. Before going to China he taught at Bowdoin, Oberlin, and Earlham colleges and served with the International Y. M. C. A. in Russia.

Fukien University was formerly in Foochow, but has now moved for safety to Shaowu.

# Stage and Screen News

Films in prospect during the next few months at the State and Orpheum are announced by Division Manager H. M. Addison as follows:

"Lady of the Tropics," with Robert Taylor and Hedy Lamarr.

"The Women," based on the play and including Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell, and Paulette Goddard in a cast of women.

"The Wizard of Oz," done in Technicolor with a cast headed by Judy Garland, Frank Morgan, Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen, and Ray Bolger.

"Ninotchka," with Greta Garbo, Melvyn Douglas, and Ina Claire, directed by Ernst Lubitsch.

"Marx Brothers at the Circus," with the Marxes, Florence Rice, and Kenny Baker.

"They Shall Have Music," with Jascha Heifetz in his film debut.

"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett.

"Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan and Richard Carlson.

"Golden Boy" with Barbara Stanwyck and Adolphe Menjou.

"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," Frank Capra's production, with Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Edward Arnold, Claude Rains, Thomas Mitchell, Guy Kibbee, and Buelah Bondi.

♪ ♪ ♪

**For Testing in Maine**

Dame May Whitty is to take part in the tryout performances of "Viceroy Sarah" at the Deertrees Theater, Harrison, Maine. Dame May, who is the mother of Margaret Webster, is expected to arrive in New York this week from London. The production in Maine, under the direction of Miss Webster, is scheduled for the week of Aug. 14.

During the week of Aug. 21 Rudy Vallee will be seen at the theater in "The Man in Possession."

♪ ♪ ♪

**Summer Marionettes**

Sue Hastings' marionettes will be presented in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" at the Barnstormers Theater at Tamworth, N. H., on Thursday evening, and at the Masonic Auditorium, Wolfeboro, on Friday afternoon.

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**'Whiteoaks' Continued**

Ethel Barrymore's summer tour in "Whiteoaks," which has carried her through several of the New England resort centers, will not end this week as had been expected. She is scheduled to appear next week at the Ridgeway Theater, White Plains, N. Y. Jane Cowl will be seen at the same theater late in August in "Easy Virtue," in which she acted recently at Stockbridge.

♪ ♪ ♪

**'Outward Bound'**

The Country Playhouse at Westport, Conn., is expected to have "Outward Bound" as the attraction for the week of Aug. 14 with Laurette Taylor, Bramwell Fletcher, and Kent Smith in the cast. The Playhouse is planning to extend its season for three weeks beyond the six announced originally, thus continuing to Labor Day.

# Art Exhibitions

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway — Exhibition of water color paintings by Ida Carlson. Through Aug 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition Room—"New Cities for Old," material on city planning. Through Aug. 6.

Castano Galleries, 66 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by Joly de Beynac.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street—Exhibition by Richard Ellery, Lester Hornby, Lawrence Kupferman, Solomon Levenson and George Yater. Aug 2-26.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Contemporary New England oils. Through Sept. 7.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of water colors by Charles Johnson. Through summer months.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of pictures of Yesterday; paintings of Tomorrow.

Zimmerman Gallery, 126 Massachusetts Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by foreign and American masters

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries. Through the summer.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Monday. Sunday, 1 to 5. Special Exhibition Galleries: Paintings, Drawings and Prints from Private Collections in New England. Through Sept. 10. In the Print Department: Etchings by Rembrandt, lithographs by Odilon Redon, etchings by Anne Allen after Pillement, prints by Dürer, 15th Century Prints of the Netherlands, Italy, and Germany, water colors by William Blake, prints by Goya. In the Gallery of Japanese Prints: Prints by Torii Kiyonaga. Through Aug. 11. Also Recent accessions.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, and Sundays, 1-4. Admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. Closed national holidays and during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 4 except Sundays and legal holidays. Cambridge — Summer exhibitions. New England Genre, Paintings, Prints, Sculpture and Applied Arts (assembled by the Museum Class). Oriental Bronzes and Portraits. American Water Colors. Through August.

# Fog? Sure. But Fun, Too! Say Yankee Clipper Guests

"My goodness, I hope my refrigerator pan doesn't run over."

That was the first thought of a comfortable-looking housewife who was among more than 150 passengers aboard when the Yankee Clipper dropped anchor just outside the "Narrows" about 8:30 p. m. Saturday evening after losing its Provincetown-to-Boston race with a combination of darkness and fog.

When the boat left Provincetown at 4 p. m. Saturday afternoon, the sun was shining brightly and even a gray bank on the horizon scarcely portended the adventure ahead.

The route through the Narrows was chosen because reports showed the least fog there, but by the time the Clipper reached the shoal-bound gateway, a door of fog had been slammed in its face. Down went the anchor and the boat, equipped only for daytime service took on a new air of comraderie and excitement. Sailors who had been standing watch in the fog began passing sandwiches and beverages "on the company." More than 100 blankets and bedspreads were distributed as far as they would go among the passengers, who stretched out where they could.

"I could sleep better if these wolves would go away," quipped one man as the Boston Light kept up its doleful moan.

"I'll have ham and eggs for breakfast," a passenger announced to the steward who brought him a midnight snack.

"And we always have chicken for Sunday dinner," chimed in his wife.

"Now don't you get off the boat," a father sternly admonished his sleepless son.

Once in the night the nearly-full moon seemed to break through the fog but not for long. Dawn broke grayly on a boatload of disleveled, blanketed passengers who stirred early from their cramped positions to wonder what the visibility would be. With daylight came rain and finally at 6 a. m., the anchor was hauled up and the Clipper made its way up the harbor, a jaunt of not more than 20 minutes.

As sleepy passengers crawled off, a sailor helping them up the gangplank gave them a cheery "goodnight"—just for a final laugh at what might have been a bad situation.

M. H.

# Greater Merchant Marine Is Urged

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 31 (AP)—Urging the maintenance of "an adequate American merchant marine," Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, U. S. N., retired, of the Maritime Commission, asserted recently that sentiment against such a fleet "issues largely from academic sources," and is "cultivated by our competitors."

Speaking before the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, Admiral Wiley asserted that "economists theorize it would be more economical for the United States to let other maritime nations carry our imports and exports."

"At no time since our merchant fleet reached its climax in the 1850's," he declared, "have our ships carried a sufficiently substantial portion of our foreign trade to determine whether an adequate fleet can also be an economical operation."

# Trek to Berkshires Begun By Boston's Music-Lovers

Many persons prominent in social and musical circles around Boston are on their way to the Berkshires to enjoy the numerous events planned for that region this week.

"Tanglewood" at Stockbridge, which was the summer home of the Tappan family of Boston for 80 years, will be the center of interest for the next two weeks. The gift of this magnificent estate to the Boston Symphony Orchestra, where the six symphony festival concerts will be held, is making possible the development of a great American annual music festival. Catching the festival spirit, the entire Berkshire region will be fairly seething with social and musical events during the period.

Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the orchestra, who has just returned from a short vacation in Europe, and Mrs. Koussevitsky will be the guests during the festival of Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, and Mrs. Rodzinski at White Goat Farm.

**Fashion Show**

A fashion show in charge of [illegible] Owen Johnson will be a feature of the lawn fete at St. Paul's Episcopal church in Stockbridge Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Charles C. Griswold will be at the head of the tea tables and on the general committee are Mrs. William Ellery Sedgwick, Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt, Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff and her daughter, Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, Mrs. Phillips Blagden and Mrs. Rodney Potter.

Miss Estelle Hutchinson, chairman of the Lenox Festival committee, will open the Lenox information booth tomorrow and ticket reservations for the symphony concerts may be made through this booth as well as at the office in Stockbridge. Miss Hutchinson also has arranged tours of a number of the outstanding estates in Lenox. All who desire to go on these tours, for which there is no charge, should register at the Lenox booth.

Ted Shawn and his men dancers will serve tea at their summer quarters in West Becket Friday and Saturday afternoons during the festival period. Following the tea hour the group will give dance exhibitions and Mr. Shawn will talk on his ideas of the art of the dance.

**Coolidge Quartet**

On Friday afternoons of this week and next, the Coolidge String Quartet will give their chamber music concerts.

At Music Mountain in Falls Village, Conn., the Gordon String Quartet will give a special concert of chamber music Saturday afternoon as well as their regular program on Sunday. Special invitations to the public have been issued by the Berkshire Garden Center in Stockbridge and the Pleasant Valley Bird and Wild Flower Sanctuary in Lenox. The Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield has opened three special exhibitions for festival-goers, and on Wednesday night Henry Wigeland, organist of the Great Barrington Congregational Church has scheduled a performance of Verdi's "Requiem" with New York soloists, for early arrivals for the festival.

W. MacD.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

## Monday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 The Boston Hour | Glen Miller's Orchestra | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 The Boston Hour | Glen Miller's Orchestra | 'Song Sweets': Louise | Sport reports | "White Brigade" |
| 5:30 "Here's Moore" | Dean Gleason L. Archer | Florea, soprano; orch. | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Here's Moore" | Dance Interlude | "Little Orphan Annie" | Sport comment | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Review |
| 6:15 "Deep River Boys" | Fred Hoey; music | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Italian Review |
| 6:30 'Sports Rendezvous' | Ray Perkins, pianist | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Sport comment |
| 6:45 Speaker; music | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Orphans of Divorce": | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Commentator | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 M. Loring, songs | dramatization | Luther-Layman Singers | Talk; music | News Service |
| 7:30 "Blondie": comedy | Larry Clinton's Orch. | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; | "Pappy, Jeb and Esra" |
| 7:45 serial | Larry Clinton's Orch. | "Names in the News" | dramatic sketch | Ruth Williams, songs |
| 8:00 Leith Stevens' Or. | Order of Advgntures: | Al Pearce and His Gang: | "20th Century Music" | "Melodic Moods" |
| 8:15 Leith Stevens' Or. | true tall tales | Carl Hoff's Orchestra | "20th Century Music" | "Melodic Moods" |
| 8:30 Tom Howard and | Magic Key: Helen Jep- | Margaret Speaks, so- | Tommy Tucker's Orch. | "Mother's Musical |
| 8:45 George Sheldon | son, soprano; Rosa Rio, | prano; symphony orch. | Tommy Tucker's Orch. | Album" |
| 9:00 "Man About Holly- | pianist; Colonel Stoop- | "Doctor I. Q."; quiz | Paul Decker's Orch | "Classical Album" |
| 9:15 wood" | nagel; orchestra | program | Edwin C. Hill | "Classical Album" |
| 9:30 Guy Lombardo's Or. | National Radio Forum | "Pot of Gold"; Horace | "Author, Author!"; lit- | "Classical Album" |
| 9:45 Guy Lombardo's Or. | National Radio Forum | Heidt's Orchestra | erary game | "Classical Album" |
| 10:00 "So This Is Ra- | "True or False" | "Lullaby Lady"; Conti- | Lew Diamond's Orch. | Dance Parade |
| 10:15 dio"; drama | "True or False" | nentals Quartet; orch. | Everett Hoagland's Or. | Mario Chandler's Orch. |
| 10:30 Grant Park Con- | Duke Ellington's Orch. | Dance Orchestra | "Pageant of Melody"; | News Service |
| 10:45 cert | Duke Ellington's Orch. | Dance Orchestra | Henry Weber's Orches- | Bill Fontaine's Orch. |
| 11:00 Forecast; news | News; sports; weather | News Service | tra; soloists | Lionel Hampton's Orch. |
| 11:15 Sports; music | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra | S. Featherstone's Orch. |
| 11:30 Del Courtney's Or- | "The Music You Want" | Jack Little's Orchestra | Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra | Vido Musso's Orchestra |
| 11:45 chestra | "The Music You Want" | Jack Little's Orchestra | Harry James's Orch. | News Service |

## Tuesday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News Morning Review | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 Top o' the Morning | Hillbilly trio | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Popular music | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 WEEI News | News; weather | "Musical Clock" | Morning Watch | |
| 8:00 Forecast; music | "Musical Clock" | News Service | "Eight Bells" | "Five Star Flashes" |
| 8:15 Shopping talk | "Musical Clock" | Weather Service | "Musical Almanac" | "Five Star Flashes" |
| 8:30 "Musical Bee" | "Vocal Vogues" | "Musical Roundup" | Andrew Jacobson's | "Five Star Flashes" |
| 8:45 "Hits and Encores" | "The Woman Buys" | "Musical Roundup" | Rhythm Orchestra | "Five Star Flashes" |
| 9:00 "Food Magician" | News; musicale | "Variations"; music | "Merry-Go-Round" | Studio speaker |
| 9:15 "Meet the Dixons" | "As You Like It" | Walter Kidder; organ | "Merry-Go-Round" | Studio speaker |
| 9:30 Bill Elliott, songs | "Breakfast Club" | "Alice Blair" | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | "Life Beautiful" | Household talk | Government reports | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly | "Home Forum" | "Man I Married" | "Musical Edition" | Scandinavian music |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | Vass Family | "John's Other Wife" | Poems and organ | Scandinavian music |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" | "Originalities"; music. | Just Plain Bill; sketch | "Melody Strings" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Stepmother" | "Harvey and Dell" | Dramatic sketch | "Choir Loft"; organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Commentator | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | "David Harum"; sketch | Poultry Congress | Flower Romance |
| 11:15 Scattergood Baines | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | "Highlights, Halftones" | "Music and Manners" |
| 11:30 Big Sister; sketch | Forecast; music | "Young Widder Brown" | Musical calisthenics | Jean Collins, songs |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | "Wife Saver" | "Road of Life"; sketch | Pauline Alpert, pianist | News Service |
| 12:00 "Joyce Jordan" | News; Noonday Review; | Organ recital | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | music; stocks | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Agricultural talk | Italian program |
| 12:30 Helen Trent; sketch | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam"; songs | "Italian Melodies" | Sports; forecasts |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour | "Meet Miss Julia" | "Italian Melodies" | Vocal soloist |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | Farm and Home Hour | News Service | Women's Club news | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" | Farm and Home Hour | Organ and violin | Talks and music | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 'Road of Life" | "The Rambler" | Household talk | Talks and music | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:45 "This Day Is Ours" | NBC Dance Band | Household talk | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | "Classical Album" |
| 2:00 Serial sketch | "Merry Music" | "Betty and Bob" | Concert orchestra | "Classical Album" |
| 2:15 Serial sketch | NBC Salon Orchestra | "Grimm's Daughter" | Organ recital | "Classical Album" |
| 2:30 "Your Family" | NBC Salon Orchestra | "Valiant Lady" | Sport relay | "Classical Album" |
| 2:45 "Tune Time" | Ted Cole, songs | Hymn recital | Sport reports | News Service |
| 3:00 News Service | U. S. Army Band | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Red Sox-Cleveland base- | Sports reports |
| 3:15 "Not So Long Ago" | U. S. Army Band | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | ball game | Sports reports |
| 3:30 "Story of the | "Song and Dance" | Pepper Young's Family | Red Sox-Cleveland base- | Sports reports |
| 3:45 Song"; recital | Weather; news | "The Guiding Light" | ball game | Sports reports |
| 4:00 Organ recital | Club Matinee; variety | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Red Sox-Cleveland base- | Sports reports |
| 4:15 "Merry Minstrels" | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas" | ball game | Sports reports |
| 4:30 "Merry Minstrels" | Club Matinee; variety | "Vic and Sade" | Red Sox-Cleveland base- | Sports reports |
| 4:45 Popular music | Club Matinee; variety | "Midstream"; sketch | ball game | Sports reports |
| 5:00 Boston Hour | Ella Fitzgerald and her | "The O'Neills" | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 Boston Hour | orchestra | Bruce Baker's Orch. | Sport reports | Children's program |
| 5:30 Piano soloist | "Variations"; music | "Billy and Betty" | Sport reports | Sports reports |
| 5:45 "Here's Moore" | "Dance Interlude" | "Little Orphan Annie" | Sport comment | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin Hill | News; forecast | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian radio review |
| 6:15 "Deep River Boys" | Fred Hoey; talk | Sports comment | Dinner Concert | Italian radio review |
| 6:30 Sport comment | "Ink Spots" quartet | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Sports reports |
| 6:45 Speaker; music | Lowell Thomas | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Sport reports |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orch. | News comment | Dinner dance music |
| 7:15 Ted Husing | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | "Quicksilver"; quiz | Elliott Roosevelt | News Service |
| 7:30 Helen Menken in | "Name Three"; Fred | Dramatized news | "The Green Hornet" | Hillbilly music |
| 7:45 "Second Husband" | Cole's quiz show | Local dance music | "The Green Hornet" | Military Digest |
| 8:00 "The Human Ad- | "The Inside Story"; | Johnny Green's Orch.; | "20th Century Sere- | "Western Serenade" |
| 8:15 venture"; educa- | drama; interviews | dramatic sketch | nade"; recording | "A Song Is Born" |
| 8:30 tional dramatiza- | "Information, Please"; | U. S. Customs Service | Benno Rubinoff, violin- | "A Song Is Born" |
| 8:45 tion and music | questions and answers | Anniversary; drama | ist; concert orchestra | WMEX Camera Club |
| 9:00 "We, the People" | Artie Shaw's Orchestra; | Frank Crumit; Julia | Recorded talks | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 "We, the People" | comedy | Sanderson; quiz | Edwin C. Hill | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 Bob Crosby and his | Dramatic program | Alec Templeton; Conrad | "Success Sessions" | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 orchestra; soloists | Dramatic program | Nagel; orch. | "Success Sessions" | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.; | "If I Had the Chance"; | "Mr. District Attorney"; | Chicago Symphony Or- | "Dance Parade" |
| 10:15 trio; sketch | network interviews | dramatic | chestra concert | Bert Hirsch's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Doris Rhodes, songs | Jack Little's Orch. | "Uncle Walter's Dog | Morton Gould's Orch. | News Service |
| 10:45 "Armchair" talk | Jack Little's Orch. | House"; drama; music | Morton Gould's Orch. | "Dance Parade" |
| 11:00 Forecast; news | News; scores; weather | News Service | E. Madriguera's Orch. | J. Franklin's Orch. |
| 11:15 Sports; music | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | E. Madriguera's Orch. | Rollo Hudson's Orch. |
| 11:30 C. Calloway's Orch. | "The Music You Want" | Emery Deutsch's Orch. | Dick Jurgen's Orch. | J. Martinez's Orch. |
| 11:45 C. Calloway's Orch. | "The Music You Want" | Emery Deutsch's Orch. | Dick Jurgen's Orch. | News Service |

# Hull City Fathers Refuse to Allow Dog-Racing Track

Both horse and dog racing apparently are taboo in the Town of Hull, Mass., which includes Nantasket Beach and several summer colonies, as a result of strong protests by the residents against proposed establishment of a dog track.

The strong position of the Town officials became evident when the Board of Appeals of the Hull Building Department announced last night its decision on the application of Miss Margaret Hall for a zoning change on her property at 59 Nantasket Avenue to permit erection of a greyhound racing center.

The Board changed the zoning of the tract from residential to commercial, at her request, but stipulated that the property shall not be used either for dog or horse racing. This prevents Miss Hall from erecting a dog race plant, as she had intended, and is interpreted as indicating the Board's opposition to race-track gambling anywhere in the Town.

The wishes of the townspeople had been expressed at a public hearing before the Board last Thursday night, at which clergymen, lawyers and business men spoke against the track, declaring it would promote gambling, attract racketeers, and drive summer residents away.

Hull thus is added to the list of cities and towns in Eastern Massachusetts which this year have refused to permit erection of dog racing tracks. Among those which have taken this stand are: Boston, Wareham, Pembroke, Hanson, Marshfield, Rehoboth, and Seekonk.

**'The Monitor Views the News'**

**For Tuesday, Aug. 1**

1:00 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

# More Honors for Donn

NEWPORT, Maine, July 31 (AP)—Donn Fendler, Boy Scout who found his own way through the wilderness east of Mount Katahdin in an eight-day, 35-mile trek, was back at his parents' summer home today.

The Rye, N. Y., boy and his father, Donald, rejoined Mrs. Fendler; Donn's twin brother, Ryan; their younger brother, Tommy, and sisters Patricia and Nancy, after his discharge from a Bangor hospital yesterday.

Ahead of the boy were several busy days. Tonight Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., proposed to initiate Donn, by radio from New York, in the "Order of Adventurers." The town of Millinocket, from which search for the boy was directed, planned a welcome to him tomorrow, and on Wednesday he was scheduled to receive from Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, at Augusta, a medal and parchment scroll presented by a publisher of children's books.

The Maine Development Commission announced that young Fendler also will be made "Governor of Maine" for "one minute" on Wednesday by Governor Barrows. He also will be admitted into the Maine Guides Association and be honored by several youth organizations. On his arrival at the State Capitol, he will be met by a boys' fife and drum corps and several troops of Boy Scouts.

Maine Scouts paid tribute to Donn on Saturday with an Indian war club and other tokens of esteem.

Donn said he aspired to become an Eagle Scout some day. He now is of the second class rank.

The Bangor City Council also met Saturday in special session to pass a resolve praising the boy's heroism.

# Camera Exchange Opens New Home

Answering the questions of camera fans who decide to penetrate further into the dark—and light—secrets of photography, is as important a part of Paul Anderson's work in the spacious new location of his Anderson Camera Exchange at 15 High Street, as is the actual selling of equipment and supplies.

Mr. Anderson studied photography in all its branches at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and takes care to keep well abreast of all its new developments—so that he is well qualified to give advice to anyone who wants to do something more than merely click a shutter and leave a film at the corner drug store.

It was largely because of this desire on his part to help fellow hobbyists get the most satisfaction out of photography, even if no large scales were in prospect, that patronage of the old store upstairs at No. 10 grew until a move to larger quarters became essential.

# Pittsfield G. E. Plant on Vacation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 31—About 4,500 employees of the local General Electric Company plant had their first day of a two weeks' vacation shutdown of the plant today, while some 800 fellow-employees will carry on the work of maintenance and rush orders.

The experiment of having the plant practically shut down for two weeks in August was first tried last year at this plant, and apparently was successful. It was found by company officials before this was tried that about 70 per cent of all employees wanted their vacations during August, with the result that many could not be accommodated if the plant were to be kept going.

With that in mind, the management decided it would be desirable all around if the greater part of the employees were to take their vacations at the same time, while the plant would be virtually closed down, except for special rush orders. It also gives maintenance men a chance to repair equipment.

Salaried employees on the August vacation receive their full two weeks' pay, as do those on hourly wages who have had 10 or more years of continuous service with the company. Wage earners with one year or more to their credit receive one week's pay.


# AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON**

KEITH MEMORIAL
HEALTHFULLY AIR CONDITIONED
GINGER ROGERS · DAVID NIVEN
'BACHELOR MOTHER'
CHAS. COBURN · FRANK ALBERTSON
Plus 2nd feature
THE SAINT IN LONDON
GEO. SANDERS · SALLY GRAY
Added VYVYAN DONNER FASHION REEL

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
"ANDY HARDY GETS SPRING FEVER"
Lewis STONE · Mickey ROONEY
Also: "THEY ALL COME OUT"

**NEW YORK CITY**

"FRONTIER MARSHAL"
Randolph SCOTT · Nancy KELLY
A GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

**NEW YORK CITY**

"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers Digest
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Clr. 6-9156. Air-Cooled
Evgs. 8:25—$3.30-$1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

No Saturday performances August 5 and 12
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
By S. N. BEHRMAN
Francis LEDERER Margalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-8290
Evgs. at 8—$1.10-$3.30 Mats. Wed. & Thurs. 2:30

AS SPECTACULAR AS ANYTHING TO BE SEEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
FREDRIC MARCH Person in THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-COOLED
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs 8:40 Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:40
Mail orders until Oct. 1 — 361 Seats $1.10



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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Commerce and Finance

# Steel Industry Enjoys Highest Operating Rate in Eight Months

Business and Industry

## FDIC as Property Owner Asked To Study N. J. Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 31—"A thorough and public investigation" of administrative costs of government in Jersey City and Hudson County, where Democratic Mayor Frank Hague is leader, has been asked for by the Rev. William C. Kernan, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Bayonne.

The rector's plea was embodied in a letter which he has forwarded to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which he described as the "largest property owner, and taxpayer in Hudson County."

The Rev. Mr. Kernan addressed his letter to Leo P. Crowley, Chairman of the FDIC, saying that "properties which the FDIC holds in Hudson County total 1,200, of which 70 per cent are in Jersey City," and that the corporation holds mortgages on "about 1,200 other properties."

"This means that the United States Government, through the FDIC, is in the unfortunate position of having used millions of dollars of taxpayers' money to acquire real estate in Jersey City where the corrupt and expensive Hague machine has ruined the real estate market."

The figure embodied in the Rev. Mr. Kernan's letter were received with surprise by state officials here. Although none was ready to comment because there are no records of FDIC holdings. All agreed the letter's contents were "interesting—and might later be made the basis of at least a private check by those not in sympathy with the practices of the Hudson County Democratic organization.

In the meantime there continued the "battle of statements" over Mayor Hague's political policies. The Mayor, himself provided the latest blast and picked as his targets the Rev. Dr. Lester H. Clee, of Essex County, formerly state Senator, and Robert Johnson, Middlesex County Republican Leader, who is friendly with the Clee political faction. Mayor Hague called Dr. Clee the "political tool" of Mr. Johnson, who is head of the drug firm of Johnson and Johnson in New Brunswick.

To Dr. Clee's charge that Mayor Hague was "in league with certain members of the Republican Party," the mayor entered a vigorous denial. He said he had "no contact" with any members of the Republican Party "and never had."

"He (Clee) does not expose Johnson's frequent visits to Washington to confer with New Deal leaders in advancing the Democratic Party's national policies or his conferences with Jim Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, or Johnson's attempt to have Chairman Farley censure me in the ground that I was not active enough in support of a Democratic United States Senator, all of which I charge is a betrayal of the Republican Party," Mayor Hague declared.

## Sharp Increase In Tire Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—Tire shipments during June rose to 5,733,216 units, the largest for any month since June, 1933, the Rubber Manufacturer's Association reported.

Replacement shipments were largely responsible for the increase and were also the biggest since June, 1933. They totaled 4,264,298 units compared with 3,240,936 for May and 3,177,572 for June, 1938.

Forwardings of casings for original equipment were estimated at 1,370,317 units slightly below the 1,414,.98 for May but more than double the 678,521 units a year ago.

June production was 9.5 per cent above May and 59.3 per cent above June, 1938, but was exceeded by shipments. Inventories in the hands of manufacturers on June 30 were estimated by the association at 8,803,924 units, 11 per cent below the previous month but 3.9 per cent above a year ago. In relation to the rate of consumption, however, inventories were more favorably situated than last year.

## Continental Can Co. Net $2.21 Share for 12 Mos.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Consolidated net earnings of Continental Can Company, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiary, as reported to the New York Stock Exchange, for the 12 months ended June 30, 1939, based partly on estimates and subject to current year-end adjustments, amounted to $12,437,433, which, after providing $5,207,290 for depreciation, depletion, and Federal income taxes, left net earnings available for dividends of $7,230,142.

After deducting $900,000 to cover dividends on 200,000 outstanding shares of $4.50 cumulative preferred stock, there remained $6,330,142 of net earnings applicable to the common stock, equivalent to $2.21 a share on 2,853,971 common shares of $20 par value outstanding June 30, 1939.

### Continental Can Net

NEW YORK (AP) — Continental Can Co., Inc., and wholly owned subsidiaries reported consolidated net earnings of the 12 months ended June 30 of $7,230,142, or $2.21 a common share, compared with $7,692,360, or $2.47 a share, in the previous 12 months.

## Retail Auto Sales 43 P. C. Above 1938

By the Associated Press

New York

Retail sales of passenger automobiles and trucks in the United States in the first six months of 1939 totaled 1,686,123 units, a gain of 43 per cent over the comparable period in 1938, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association reported.

June sales of 254,304 passenger cars and 47,067 trucks was an advance of 59 per cent over that month in 1938, the association announcement stated.

All the principal manufacturers except Ford are members of the association.

## Manufacturers' Poll Sees 61 P. C. Against Forced Unionization

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers reported that 61 per cent of the persons polled in a recent national survey were opposed to compulsory unionization of workers.

This, the Association said, compared with a 57 per cent expression of opposition recorded by a similar poll two years ago.

Breaking down the replies, the Association said that factory workers registered a 50.7 per cent opposition in 1939 as against 40.7 per cent in 1937. This, the Association added, was interesting because "it has been in the factory that the greatest high pressure efforts at unionization have been made."

The Association added that the favorable attitude of the public toward bankers had increased 5.3 per cent since 1937; 2 per cent toward merchants and manufacturers; and 0.7 per cent toward industrialists. On the other hand, the report continued, reformers, labor leaders and politicians fell back a total of 13.2 per cent in public favor.

The question concerning unionization was: "Should every worker be forced to join a union?" These, the Association reported, were the replies:

| | 1937 P.C. | 1939 P.C. |
|---|---|---|
| No | 57 | 61 |
| Yes | 23 | 20 |
| Sometimes | 9 | 11 |
| Don't know | 11 | 8 |

## Marketings Income Of Farms in June Totals $501,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated that farmers' cash income from marketings totaled $501,000,000 in June, about one per cent less than the estimate of $508,000,000 in May.

Usually, the department said, the reverse is true with incomes increasing slightly from May to June. Income this year was 3 per cent smaller than the $514,000,000 reported for June, 1938.

Government payments to farmers amounted to $51,000,000 in June, about $30,000,000 less than in May.

Including Government payments, the farmers' June income totaled $552,000,000 compared with $589,000,000 in May and $559,000,000 in June, 1938.

The June estimates brought income from marketings to $2,967,000,000 for the first half of 1939, about 4 per cent less than the estimate of $3,084,000,000 from January through June a year ago.

The department said increased marketings from grains, meat animals, vegetables, chickens and eggs, were more than offset by smaller receipts from cotton, dairy products, tobacco and fruits.

## Publishing Concerns Plan Consolidation

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—A merger agreement combining the E. W. Scripps Company, Hamilton, Ohio, and two Delaware corporations, the Roy W. Howard Company and the W. W. Hawkins Company, has been filed with the Secretary of State. The three were described as publishing companies.

The merged corporation, to be known as the E. W. Scripps Company with principal offices at Hamilton, will be authorized to issue 200,000 shares of preferred stock at $100 a share and 40,000 shares common at $1.

The Secretary's office said the purpose of the merger was to bring into Ohio a corporate setup already existing in other states. The

## National City Lines Net Equals 89c Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — National City Lines, Inc., which operates bus transportation systems in 25 leading cities, reports net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1939, of $260,615 after all charges and federal taxes, equivalent after preference and Class "A" dividends, to 89 cents a share on 200,000 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with net of $162,380 for the same six months of 1938, equivalent on the same basis to 43 cents a common share.

For the three months ended June 30 net profit amounted to $143,985, equivalent to 51 cents a share of common stock, against net of $87,160, or 24 cents a share, in the same quarter of last year.

Revenue passengers carried on all lines during the first half of this year totaled 46,127,579, compared with 40,771,387 carried in the same period of the previous year, a gain of 13.1 per cent.

## Home Mortgage Rate Lowered By FHA to 4½ P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Beginning tomorrow, small home-builders can get their mortgages insured through the Federal Housing Administration for a new low interest rate of 4½ per cent, a cut of one-half of 1 per cent below a rate already materially under commercial rates.

On mortgages on large-scale rental projects the maximum rate will be 4 per cent, also a reduction of one-half of 1 per cent from the prior rate. As these announcements came from the FHA, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced that branches of his agency would buy FHA-insured mortgages at the reduced rate at par and accrued interest, at the present service fee of three-fourths of 1 per cent, from lending institutions anywhere in the United States and its possessions.

The lower interest rates are expected to give further momentum to a home-building drive already encouragingly underway. The new rates were called "the most favorable financing terms ever available to home buyers on a nation-wide basis in the history of the country," by Stewart McDonald, FHA administrator.

He noted also that the lower rate on mortgages on large-scale rental properties should "enable a greater advance to be made into lower rental areas than has been heretofore possible for private enterprise."

Numerous lending institutions have already been making FHA-insured loans at 4½ per cent interest, but today's reduction will make the rate uniform throughout the country.

"The reduction in interest rates," continued Mr. McDonald, "extends to the home-buying public the benefits of generally lower interest rates now prevailing in the money market. With these reductions, small homes can be purchased on terms as low as 10 per cent down and average monthly payments of $5.81 per thousand dollars borrowed, including principal, interest and mortgage insurance premium."

The housing boom which these cuts are intended to intensify, already reaches the average of 500 new homes going under construction every day, under FHA inspection. During the week ending July 22, 3,122 homes were started, which is a new record. Building of new homes under FHA-insured mortgages in the first six months of 1939 showed a gain of 80 per cent over the first half of 1938.

## Paper Box Profits Up 11 P. C. in '38 Despite Sales Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The paper box industry enjoyed an increase in net profits of 11.69 per cent last year, despite a decrease of 8.33 per cent in sales volume, W. Clement Moore, cost and tax consultant for the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, told members of the association at their twenty-first annual convention here. Such results, he added, indicate a much better and wiser cost control than has ever before been exercised in the industry.

According to a survey made for the association, Mr. Moore continued, the total volume of sales by all companies reporting was $7,883,234.06 for 1938, compared with $7,539,905.89 for the year before, or a decline of $656,671.83.

Analyzing last year's results by geographical divisions, Mr. Moore said gains were shown only in the Southern and Pacific Coast divisions. Sales in the Southern division were up 3.21 per cent and in the Pacific Coast section 0.63 per cent compared with 1937.

Following are the percentage decreases in other sections: New England, 4.09; Eastern division, 10.07; Central, 7.96, and Western, 13.41.

G. Edgar Mooney, chairman for the Eastern division of the association, outlined an advertising plan worked out by the New Jersey Box Craft Credit Bureau, trade organization, making use of a placard bearing the solgan, "Better Goods Are Better Boxed.' He urged members to co-operate in the plan and have the placards affixed to their trucks.

Charles K. Shaw of Pawtucket, R. I., was elected president of the association. He succeeds Allen K. Schleicher of St. Louis, Mo.

Members of the Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers Association, who are holding their convention in co-operation with the United States organization, elected H. G. Turnbull of Hamilton, Ont., president, succeeding Alan Manchester of Toronto.

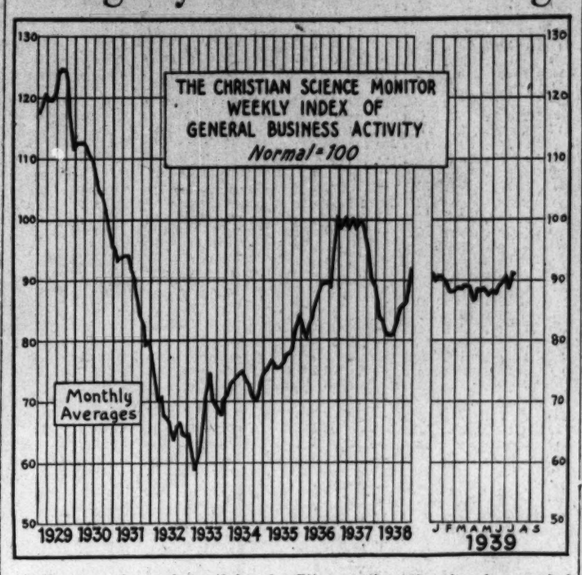
## Missouri Pacific Plans $2,980,000 Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Missouri Pacific Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $2,980,000 of 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates. Proceeds of the issue will be used to purchase new equipment.

Subject to commission approval, the certificates have been sold to a group headed by Solomon Bros. & Hutzler of New York for 100.139 per cent of par plus accrued interest.

The Missouri Pacific plans to purchase 1,000 gondola cars, two diesel passenger trains, and 9 diesel locomotives.

## Monitor Business Index Eases Slightly From Current High




Following the substantial advance of the previous two weeks The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity eased slightly in the week ended July 22, recording a preliminary figure of 91.0. This compared with 91.2 on July 15, the high level for the current rise and the highest since the first week in January. On July 23, 1938, the index registered 84.2.

The decline in the index was attributable to decreases in both the miscellaneous carloadings and electric power components, which dipped more than was seasonally expected.

Bank debits outside New York City, on the other hand, recorded a moderate advance contrary to seasonal expectations, and the adjusted index for this component pushed forward to a new high level for the current recovery move. This advance, however, only partially offset the declines in the other two components.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | July 22,* 1939 | July 15, 1939 | July 23, 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Combined index | 91.0 | 91.2 | 84.2 |
| Bk debits outside NYC | 89.2 | 87.3 | 84.0 |
| Elec power prod | 97.1 | 98.2 | 91.0 |
| Misc carloadings | 80.3 | 80.8 | 70.9 |

*Preliminary.

## The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market didn't go anywhere last week. It was "consolidating" its gains. It stayed around the tops established the previous week, and volume stayed round a million shares, which was nice for the brokers and their help. Not even the most ardent bull seemed to expect the market to have gone on further last week; week-after-week, peak-after-peak markets only occur once every few years, and we had one a year ago. The previous ones were in 1932 and 1933. The averages could drop 10 points from their present level of round 145 on the Dow-Jones' industrials.

Supporting business news continued good, particularly from steel and automobiles. Steel operations went on up to 60 per cent, best since Thanksgiving Week (which is better than can be said of the stock market averages), and are expected to go on up even further this week.

The same two reasons are given for further advance—automobile orders for the new 1940 models, and anticipation of possible labor troubles, though Gene Grace says that Bethlehem has no fear of the C. I. O. trouble threatened by Phil Murray.

Earnings statements of both Steel and Bethlehem were satisfactory, Steel showing second quarter net of $1,310,000, against $660,000 in the first quarter. These are poor pickings, not enough for the preferred, but Steel common always seems to sell on a fanciful time-earnings basis. Bethlehem's 61 cents in the second quarter, which would have been $1 but for some arbitary adjustments, looks more reasonable in relation to current prices. Operations averaged round 61 per cent, which is where they are now.

Third quarter earnings will not be so good at the same operating rate because it now appears that the price-cutting in May didn't involve much second-quarter shipment, but is now effective, and some of the slashes were real slashes. The steel industry is giving away in lower prices the operating economies of some $400,000,000 recent investment in new equipment, particularly continuous sheet rolling mills. It is an old habit in the industry. It used to be called "profitless prosperity," but is now called "production for use, not for profit," to please the modern followers of the Gonerilland-Regan school of social service.

**Price Cuts Aid Auto Trade**

However, this ill wind to the steel industry is going to blow the automobile people good. The cuts are estimated to save them as much as $15 a car, which is a very tidy sum; the Federal Trade Commission says that Ford Motor Company per-car profits in the last 10 years were a shade less than nothing. In 1937 General Motors profited $29 per Chevrolet sold, $25 per Cadillac and $76 per Buick. Steel bargain days in May were used by the auto companies to load up on orders in some cases to carry through to Christmas.

While automobile production is slumping, this is due to the changeover from 1939 to 1940 models. In this light production is holding up better than expected. This is because retail sales are doing substantially better than expected. They turned round in May, and pointed upward in June; for the second third of July they have increased the rate-of-climb. An even sharper tilt may appear on the graph, for it is said that national income payments this year are only 4 per cent below 1937 while car sales are 25 per cent below.

Baltimore & Ohio "bonds" jumped when the Chandler "voluntary reorganization" bill passed the House. It looks like the only railroad bill to get through Congress; the omnibus bills look sidetracked because, apparently, the railroads tried to stake out too much ground for the ICC, and Congress couldn't withstand the resultant squawks from shipping and trucking. But the Chandler bill will probably prove a haven for the Jersey Central, the Alton, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Katy and perhaps Boston & Maine, for the Senate's limit which would have held it merely to the B & O and the Lehigh was stretched to a year in conference committee.

**Japanese Bonds Lower**

The Administration's route on major bills continued with the compromise bringing out three separate bills to amend the Wage Act—the Barden bill to exempt 1,500,000 workers processing farm products, the Norton (Administration) bill, and the Ramspeck (noncontroversial) bill. More and more the rebel yell seems to be heard against the Administration, not for it, and John Lewis' remarks didn't help. All this is taken here as bullish, just for sentiment's sake. The Street got a good laugh out of the President's worrying over the constitutionality of the Hatch bill.

Japanese bonds sold off on the treaty abrogation news. So did silk on the theory that Japan might rush shipments before the six months expired. The feeling here is that trade upset would hurt the Japanese more than us. Of course their principal sale to us is silk. U. S. sold them $240,000,000 of goods last year, almost equally divided between (1) cotton, (2) petroleum products, (3) metal and manufactures thereof (including scrap), and (4) machinery and vehicles. We bought $132,000,000 worth, of which $84,000,000 was for silk, now in a squeeze.

The Shell syndicate was dissolved and the bonds dropped from their syndicate price of 97¾ to round 96; from being overpriced they dropped a little below proper levels, which is a normal reaction. The Kansas City Power & Light offering last week of 3½'s was a success and is selling ¼ to ½ above the offering; so there probably won't be much aftereffect of the Shell troubles.

**Situation in Agriculture**

Much is happening in agriculture. Lard seems the next commodity to get on the export subsidy bandwagon due to the depressed edible oil market (lard, cottonseed oil, soy bean oil, etc.) which looks about like the picture in grains and cotton. Meantime the foreign wheat situation is so hopeless the Administration may curtail its wheat dumping program this year.

The two-price or orange-and-blue stamp plan is snow-balling on and in the next year may bulk much larger as a government program. It has now been "tried" in Rochester, Dayton, and Seattle, and of course has been as popular as Santa Claus with relief recipients on the one hand and farm groups on the favored 'surplus' list on the other.

It is pushing up a slight wave of opposition, however, from processors or sellers of non-favored foods; they say with grapefruit on the list people won't buy oranges, etc. Also low-paid non-relief workers grumble. So it is being expanded to cover them too in an "experiment" at Shawnee, Oklahoma, which on principle is a long step, something like stepping into an airplane.

## Steel Operations Up 3½ Points To 60 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel production in the United States during the past week increased 3½ points to 60 per cent of mill capacity and the highest rate in nearly eight months and indications point to a maintenance or furtherance of recent gains in demand, according to the magazine Steel.

"This recovery," says the magazine, "is sharper than that experienced by new business and releases against contracts, although July bookings of some leading products were 20 to 25 per cent ahead of June tonnage. Part of current ingot output is in anitcipation of heavier requirements of the automotive industry in the near future.

**Orders Diversified**

"Wide diversification of orders is noteworthy and accounts partly for the large tonnage moving to miscellaneous consumers. Buyers also show less tendency than was true earlier in the year to restrict orders to immediate needs.

"The definitely better turn in business the past 30 days is aiding producers' attempts to strengthen prices. While it is too early for announcements regarding fourth quarter quotations, rumors are beginning to circulate in some districts that prices may be advanced shortly. At the moment, however, mills are concentrating on repairing what had been some of the weakest spots in the structure and are meeting with success in this regard.

"Latest price moves include new extras on hot-rolled carbon bars which result in higher quotations on lots of less than 20 tons. Small changes also have been made in cutting, size, straightening and chemical extras. The recent decision to sell no more plain bars as reinforcing material is expected to be followed by further attempts to correct the chaotic price situation that has existed in concrete bar markets so far this year.

"Releases of automotive steel are fairly heavy, considering that most assembly lines are down for model changes and that the strike of tool and die workers has retarded new model preparations by a large part of the industry.

'Motorcar assemblies slipped 7,000 more units last week to 40,595, as only Chevrolet and Ford among the larger interests continued in production. This compares with 30,390 a year ago," concludes the report.

**Scrap Market Strong**

The domestic scrap market continues strong, with the composite up 4 cents to $14.91 on an advance in eastern Pennsylvania. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $55.60.

Principal contributor to last week's steelmaking rise was Cleveland, up 17 points to 73 per cent. Other gains were 2 points to 50 per cent at Pittsburgh, 2½ points to 56 at Chicago, 4½ points to 51 at Buffalo, 3 points to 84 at Birmingham and 1 point to 54 at Youngstown. Unchanged districts were eastern Pennsylvania at 41, Wheeling at 79, Cincinnati at 31, Detroit at 64, St. Louis at 47½ and New England at 40. The national average a year ago was 37 per cent.

## Lamb Crop Above Annual Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has estimated the nation's 1939 lamb crop at 31,867,000 head, compared with last year's record crop of 32,157,000 head.

The crop was said to be about 8 per cent larger than the average annual production for the 1928-37 period. The decrease from last year was attributed to a smaller crop in western sheep states, particularly in Texas.

Production in the West was estimated at 20,780,00 head compared with 21,161,000 in 1938. Production in the so-caled "native" or eastern states was estimated at 11,087,000 head compared with 10,996,000 last year.

Although the estimated number of breeding ewes in Texas was about 430,000 larger on January 1 than a year earlier, the lamb crop in that State was nearly 600,000 smaller than last year.

## Insurance Companies' 1938 Profit Increases

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The 297 fire and marine insurance companies licensed to transact business in Connecticut reported the underwriting profit on their total business during 1938 was $71,289,074, an increase of approximately $4,000,000 over the previous year.

The annual report of the Connecticut Insurance Department showed also bet claims incurred by all licensed companies on their total countrywide business in 1938 were $339,608,728, compared with $327,849,997 in 1937. Premiums earned totaled $806,258,707, compared with $794,643,305 in 1937.

Dividends declared by the companies in 1938 amounted to $118,417,246, compared with $101,943,204 in 1937.

### Life Savers Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Life Savers, Inc., and subsidiaries, confection manufacturers, with plants at Port Chester, N. Y., Hamilton, Ont., and Philadelphia, reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $493,560, or $1.41 a share, compared with $472,982, or $1.35 a share, in the like 1938 period.

*Promoted*

**Henry W. Patterson**

**Executive Vice-President elected to the Board of Directors of the Harold Cabot & Co., a national advertising agency located in Boston, Mass. Mr. Patterson joined the Cabot agency at its founding in 1930 and was elected Vice-President in 1931.**

## About $61,000,000 HOLC Bonds Sold To Private Investors

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said private investors have purchased, to date, approximately $61,000,000 worth of the maximum $100,000,000 of Home Owners Loan Corporation bonds that the Treasury underwrote in a recent HOLC refunding operation.

On June 1, the Treasury, on behalf of the HOLC, offered a series of 1½ per cent, 6-to-8-year HOLC bonds in exchange for an old HOLC issue maturing Aug. 1. To give the HOLC cash with which to pay off owners of the old bonds who did not accept the exchange, the Treasury offered to buy, for cash, $100,000,000 of the new issue.

However, before actually buying the block, the Treasury offered the bonds for sale in small lots to private investors through the Federal Reserve banks.

All of the $61,000,000 already purchased by private investors was sold, Mr. Morgenthau added, at prices of $102 or better per $100 unit.

Mr. Morgenthau also announced that the recent offering of $200,000,000 worth of five-eighths of one per cent Commodity Credit Corporation notes brought total subscriptions of $2,853,000,000. Subscribers were allotted 7 per cent of what they asked for, provided that none was allotted less than $1,000.

## Mutual Savings Banks Deposits Reach New Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mutual savings banks of the United States, representing about one-fifth of all American bank deposits, reached a new peak in the first six months of 1939 in points of deposits, assets and number of depositors. Although the money gains were moderate, they reflected the public will to save, thereby keeping this accumulation of capital intact, according to the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

**Deposits Increase**

Deposits increased by $155,534,317 to a total of $10,390,965,769, the greatest sum ever held by the mutual institutions in almost 125 years of operation, and also the largest accumulation of savings ever brought together in one group of banks. New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut led in gains reported.

For the same period assets rose by $170,148,308 to an aggregate amount of $11,741,165,344, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania leading. The gain in accounts numbered 243,558, a record figure of 15,400,112. Leading states were New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Increases noted reached substantially higher totals than in the last six months of 1938. As usual the number of new Christmas and vacation savings clubs served to augment gains for the first half-year, these clubs to be paid off largely in the second half.

The difficulty of profitably investing capital was shown by the very slight increase of surplus, amounting to $9,724,871, about on balance, the total being $1,313,899,305. Changes by states were minor.

**Accounts Steady**

Ratio of surplus to deposits also was about stationary at 12.6 per cent, or a little more than 12 and a half cents of added protection for each dollar deposited. This was said to be one of the highest ratios of reserve protecting any large sum of capital.

The average account varied but 58 cents in the six months period, inclusive of Christmas Club and all other special purpose accounts, frequently for small amounts. The average stood at $674.73. Regular, bona fide accounts, numbering 12,375,896, averaged $834.83.

Dividend rates continued downward, a number of savings banks having reduced payments to one and one and a half per cent, further emphasizing investment difficulties. Most of these reductions will go into effect for the last half-year and therefore were not reflected in the average rate for the first half-year, which stood at 2.33 per cent.

## U. S. Kraft Paper-Making Essential May Replace $2,000,000-a-Year Import

NEW YORK (AP)—A $2,000,000-a-year import, essential to Kraft paper-making, may shortly be replaced by a made-in-America substitute, which its originators said today is better than the present product.

The paper-making essential is salt cake, a chemical compound which replaces the sulphur and caustic soda lost in the manufacture of Kraft paper from wood.

American paper makers at present are paying about $13 a ton for salt cake and importing around 175,000 tons of it a year from Germany.

E. M. Allen, President of the Mathieson Alkali Works, said that the company's plant at Lake Charles, La., would start producing salt cake in October, on a basis sufficient to supply all the needs of the United States.

He said Mathieson chemists had devised the process after four years of research and that the American-made salt cake had been found superior to the imported variety.

The importance of the new product, it was said, was enhanced by the possibility of the use of Kraft pulp in the manufacture of rayon and by the inclusion of 15 to 20 per cent of Kraft pulp in the making of newsprint paper.

The Southland Paper Company's new plant at Lufkin, Tex., was understood to be designed for the production of 150 tons a day of newsprint paper on this basis.

Another paper-making development requiring the use of salt cake is the paper box industry, which is becoming increasingly important.

## Air Reduction Net Equals 47c a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The report of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated, and wholly owned subsidiaries for the second quarter of 1939 shows net income earned on the outstanding stock, after estimated Federal taxes, of $1,205,340, equivalent to 47 cents per share on 2,563,991-66/75 shares of capital stock outstanding.

This compares with net income of $888,757, or 35 cents per share on the same number of outstanding shares for the second quarter of 1938, and $1,027,255, or 40 cents per share on the same number of shares for the first quarter of 1939.

Gross sales of the company, less discounts, returns and allowances, for the second quarter of 1939 were $6,605,990, as compared with sales of $5,744,382 in the corresponding quarter of 1938 and $6,118,049 in the first quarter of 1939.

## Canadian Wheat Payments Not Effective Until Aug. 1

WINNIPEG (CP)—The initial minimum price of 70 cents a bushel, basis No. 1 northern wheat at Fort William, which the Dominion Government will pay to Canadian farmers this year, does not take effect until Aug. 1, officials of the Canadian Wheat Board announced here.

The announcement, issued in circular form, said that the wheat board wished "to have it distinctly understood that the fixed initial price of 70 cents per bushel, basis No. 1 northern Fort William, does not take effect, according to the act of 1939 amending the Canadian Wheat Board Act of 1935 until Aug. 1, 1939.

"Deliveries of new crop wheat in July of this year cannot be accepted until August, 1939, and then on the basis of 70 cents per bushel for No. 1 northern at Fort William."

## Continental Oil Co. Net 39 Cents Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continental Oil Company earned $1,815,856 during the second quarter of 1939, as shown by the financial statement just released.

This is equivalent to 39 cents a share on the issued stock of the company, exclusive of shares held in the treasury, and compares with earnings of $1,281,510, or 27 cents per share, during the same quarter in 1938.

For the first six months of 1939, Continental earned $2,537,280, equivalent to 54 cents per share. Earnings for the same period last year were $3,086,707, equivalent to 65 cents per share.

Directors of the company, meeting in New York last week, voted a dividend of 25 cents per share, payable on Sept. 28, to stock of record on Sept. 5.

### Bon Ami Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Bon Ami Co., and subsidiaries, manufacturers of cleansing compound, with principal plant in Manchester, Conn., reported net profit for the June quarter of $384,299, equal to $1.87 a Class A share and $1.03 a Class B share, compared with $341,726, or $1.65 a Class A share and 93 cents a Class B share, in the like 1938 quarter.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Saturday's sales 245,360
1939 volume to date 126,320,805
1938 volume to date 155,564,133

## Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Feeble attempts at a rally in today's stock market failed to take hold and leading issues drifted down fractions to around a point.

Except for one or two brief flurries, dealings were slack throughout. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares. Prices were a trifle above the lows near the final hour.

The market appeared to have more friends than otherwise, but these seemed to lack the courage of their convictions. There was little alteration in the fairly cheerful business picture and Wall Street had almost quit worrying over foreign affairs. Some traders though, inclined to proceed warily pending outcome of the lending battle in Congress.

Loft was again a relatively fast mover on the upside, but it subsequently lost the best part of a forenoon advance of more than a point.

U. S. Steel, Chrysler and General Motors slipped after registering minor advances. Backward were U. S. Gypsum, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Bethlehem Steel, du Pont and Standard Oil of N. J.

Lagging in the curb were American Cyanamid "B," Bell Aircraft and American Gas & Electric. A shade ahead were Electric Bond & Share, United Gas and Phoenix Securities.

### Bonds Irregular

The bond market turned in a spotty score card today.

Buyers bid for selected rail and utility loans at slightly higher prices which contrasted with lower quotations in most other sections of the list.

Gainers at the start of the last hour included Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65 and N. Y. Central & Hudson River 3½s.

On the off side were Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Mobile & Ohio 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

U. S. Governments followed an uneven route, too, Losses of 6-32d point were offset by gains of as much.

In a listless foreign division, Dominican Republic 1st 5½s of '69, external, shot up 5 on a few deals.

## Wheat Prices Off On Late Reaction

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—A reaction of more than a cent from the session's highs at Winnipeg late today caused liquidation in other domestic wheat markets. Prices on the Board of Trade sagged fractionally below the previous close, but the market displayed a fairly steady undertone.

Earlier, wheat prices here gained as much as ⅝ cent, extending their upturn of the last six sessions.

Wheat closed ¼ up to ½ lower, September 65⅞-66, December 66⅜-½; corn ¼ lower to ½ higher, September 42¾-⅝, December 42¾-⅝; oats unchanged to ⅜ higher.

## Major Producers Advance Price of Lead $2 a Ton

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The price of lead was advanced $2 a ton today by leading producers.

The increase raised the price to 4.95-5.00 cents a pound, New York, from 4.85-4.90 cents, to which point it had been advanced on June 19.

The present price is the highest since Dec. 5, 1938, when lead sold at 5.00-5.05 cents a pound.

## Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON: Buyers singled out a handful of issues in the stock market today but the majority of prices quietly shifted downward. British funds lost as much as £3/8. Trans-Atlantics ambled along at slightly lower levels. Industrials were in fair demand, especially motor and steel stocks. Domestic rails suffered sharp setbacks on reports of strike threats. Rubber issues improved but most other commodity stocks were pushed back a notch.

Paris: Price changes lacked significance in the bourse today. Opening dealings were comparatively lively but the market soon coasted into a quiet spot, Rentes closed 5 to 65 centimes higher.

Liverpool: Week-end reports of hot and dry weather in North American spring wheat areas attracted active demand for futures today. Closing prices were up ⅜ to 1¼ pence.

Cotton futures gained 3 to 7 points in response to recent firmness in New York and Bombay markets.

### British Telephone Use Gains

NEW YORK—The number of telephones in service in England and Scotland has increased approximately 60 per cent in slightly more than seven years, according to a report of the Telephone Development Association of Britain released here by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Telephones in service increased from 2,039,537 at the end of 1931 to 3,252,258 on May 1, 1938, showing a net gain of 1,212,721. Telephone wire mileage rose from 8,120,114 in 1931 to 15,000,009 at present.

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | 53 | Abbott L (1.60a) | 3 | 64⅞ | 64¼ | 64¼ | — ½ |
| 45 | 31½ | Acme Steel (1) | 1 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | Jul 28 |
| 11 | 6¾ | Adams Ex (.10g) | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 19½ | Adam-Mill(¾g) | 4 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23⅛ | Jul 28 |
| 27½ | 19¼ | Addressog (1.40) | 3 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22⅛ | Jul 25 |
| 65⅝ | 45¼ | Air-Reduct (1a) | 9 | 55½ | 54¼ | 54¼ | — ⅜ |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Jul 28 |
| 10 | 6⅝ | AlaskaJun(.65g) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| 1¼ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 3 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 123¼ | 5 | Alleg pf xw | 2 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | Jul 25 |
| 14⅞ | 6 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 13⅜ | 5 | Alleg pf $40 vw | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ½ |
| 19 | 8 | Alleg pr pf | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Jul 29 |
| 28¼ | 14 | Alleg-Lud Steel | 7 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 11½ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (¼g) | 2 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Jul 29 |
| 193 | 151½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 3 | 172 | 171¾ | 172 | |
| 13⅛ | 10 | Allied Kid (½) | 2 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | Jul 28 |
| 13⅜ | 9½ | Allied Mills(¾g) | 1 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ⅜ |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Allied Stores | 15 | 9⅜ | 9 | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 70 | 54½ | Allied St pf (5) | 1 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | + ¼ |
| 48⅜ | 28 | Allis-Ch M (½g) | 14 | 36½ | 35¾ | 35¾ | — ⅜ |
| 19⅞ | 12¾ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 2 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | Jul 28 |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 19 | 13½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Jul 25 |
| 70 | 50 | Amerad. Cp (2) | 1 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | Jul 28 |
| 24⅛ | 16 | Am Ag Ch (.70g) | 3 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | Jul 29 |
| 36¼ | 86¾ | Am Airlines | 5 | 34 | 33 | 33 | |
| 17¾ | 10¾ | Am Bk N (.20g) | 8 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ¼ |
| 8 | 3⅞ | Am Boscn | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 54½ | 31¾ | Am Br Sh (½g) | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | Jul 29 |
| 100⅝ | 83¼ | Am Can (4) | 1 | 98½ | 98¼ | 98¼ | + ¼ |
| 179 | 167½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 177 | 177 | 177 | Jul 29 |
| 35 | 17½ | Am Car & Fdy | 2 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅜ |
| 55 | 32 | Am Car pf | 2 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | Jul 29 |
| 24½ | 13½ | Am Ch&C (.30g) | 12 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| 115½ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Jul 20 |
| 129 | 109½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 3 | 129 | 129 | 129 | Jul 27 |
| 8¾ | 5¼ | Am Colortype | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 11⅛ | 5¾ | Am Com Alco | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 10½ | 6¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 2 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Jul 25 |
| 5⅜ | 2⅝ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Jul 29 |
| 6 | 4⅞ | Am European | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | Jul 26 |
| 3⅝ | 2 | Am & For Pow | 12 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 10 | Am & F P $6 pf | 19 | 17⅜ | 16 | 17⅜ | +1⅞ |
| 20⅛ | 12¼ | Am & F P $7 pf | 51 | 12⅜ | 20⅜ | 22⅜ | +1⅞ |
| 9⅝ | 5 | Am & F P 2 pf | 38 | 8½ | 7¾ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 15 | 12 | Am-Haw SS (.1) | 2 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Jul 28 |
| 5¼ | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 2 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 35½ | 25⅜ | Am H&L pf (3) | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | Jul 28 |
| 55 | 41¾ | Am Hom P (2.40) | 4 | 53⅜ | 53½ | 53⅜ | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Jul 28 |
| 22½ | 14½ | Am Ice pf | 6 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ½ |
| 7¾ | 4¼ | Am Internation'l | 1 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ¼ |
| 30⅜ | 14⅞ | Am Locomotive | 4 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | — ¼ |
| 79½ | 43 | Am Locomot pf | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | Jul 28 |
| 15¾ | 11 | Am M & F (.80) | 6 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅜ |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | Am M &Metal | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Jul 29 |
| 40⅛ | 26⅜ | Am Metal (½g) | 12 | 28¾ | 28⅜ | 28¾ | —1 |
| 124½ | 117½ | Am Met 6⅝pf(6) | 1 | 120 | 120 | 120 | |
| 7 | 3⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 13 | 5⅜ | 5 | 5⅛ | — ¼ |
| 49¾ | 32 | AP&L 6pf (2¼k) | 7 | 45⅞ | 45 | 45⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 44¾ | 28 | AP&L 5pf (1⅞k) | 11 | 41 | 40 | 40⅞ | |
| 18⅜ | 10⅛ | Am Rad & St S | 29 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 11⅞ | Am Roll Mill | 32 | 15⅜ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | — ¼ |
| 72½ | 50 | Am Roll Mill pf | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | |
| 15⅜ | 11⅜ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 10⅞ | Am Seat (½e) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Jul 29 |
| 53⅜ | 35½ | Am Sm&R(1½g) | 3 | 46½ | 46 | 46 | — ½ |
| 140¼ | 129½ | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 140 | 140 | 140 | Jul 28 |
| 68 | 59½ | Am Snuff Co(3a) | 1 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | Jul 29 |
| 41 | 20¼ | Am Steel Fdrs | 23 | 26¼ | 25½ | 26⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 14½ | 8¼ | Am Stores (¼g) | 3 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 14½ | 9 | Am Stove (.55g) | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Jul 22 |
| 22½ | 15¼ | Am Sug Ref | 1 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | Jul 28 |
| 91⅞ | 75⅛ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 82 | 82 | 82 | Jul 28 |
| 18½ | 14½ | Am Sum T (1) | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| 170⅛ | 148 | Am T & T (9) | 17 | 167⅞ | 167¼ | 167½ | |
| 87½ | 73 | Am Tobacco (5) | 5 | 84½ | 84 | 84 | — ½ |
| 89¾ | 75½ | Am Tob B (5) | 4 | 86¼ | 86 | 86 | — ½ |
| 153¾ | 147 | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 150¼ | 150⅛ | 150⅛ | Jul 29 |
| 83⅜ | 41½ | Am Type Fdrs | 2 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ½ |
| 14⅜ | 8⅛ | Am Water Wks | 23 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11½ | |
| 93½ | 78 | Am W W pf (6) | 2 | 92 | 91 | 92 | Jul 29 |
| 6¾ | 3⅝ | Am Woolen | 5 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | Jul 28 |
| 43⅛ | 28⅜ | Am Woolen pf | 2 | 35½ | 35 | 35½ | Jul 27 |
| 7¾ | 4⅛ | Am Zinc L & S | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 33 | 24 | Am Zinc pr pf | 9 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Jun20 |
| 36¼ | 20¾ | Anaconda (¾g) | 33 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ¼ |
| 54⅞ | 35 | Anaconda W&C | 1 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | Jul 26 |
| 25 | 13½ | Anchor H (.30g) | 9 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 8¾ | Andes Cop (¼g) | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | Jul 17 |
| 2½ | 1½ | A P W Paper | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ¼ |
| 29½ | 21 | Arch-D-M (½g) | 2 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27½ | Jul 26 |
| 103 | 97 | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jul 28 |
| 6⅛ | 3¾ | Armour Ill | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 52 | 33¾ | Armour Ill pr pf | 1 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | |
| 65 | 50 | Armour Ill pf | 6 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'r 31 |
| 58 | 33½ | Arm Cork (¾g) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| 13 | 9⅛ | Arnold C (½g) | 2 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | Jul 28 |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 10⅝ | 5⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 8 | 9⅛ | 8½ | 8½ | — ¼ |
| 78 | 70 | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | Jul 27 |
| 60 | 41 | Assd D G 2 pf | 2 | 58¼ | 58 | 58¼ | Jul 27 |
| 38 | 30 | Associates In (2) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jul 17 |
| 42⅞ | 23½ | Atch T & S F | 15 | 29¼ | 28⅝ | 29 | — ⅜ |
| 71 | 51⅞ | AT&SF pf(3½g) | 4 | 59 | 58 | 58 | —1½ |
| 30⅛ | 15 | Atl Coast Line | 6 | 19½ | 19 | 19 | — ½ |
| 10½ | 6 | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Jul 25 |
| 18 | 10 | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Jul 25 |
| 23½ | 16½ | Atl Refining (1) | 14 | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | + ⅜ |
| 110½ | 104¼ | Atl Ref pf (4) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Jul 26 |
| 9⅜ | 7 | Atlas Corp (¼g) | 15 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 47¾ | 43⅜ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 3 | 47 | 46¾ | 47 | |
| 66¾ | 50⅜ | Atlas Pow (1g) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Jul 19 |
| 6½ | 4¼ | Atlas Tack | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Jul 28 |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | Auburn Auto | 2 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 3¾ | Aviation Corp | 17 | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17⅜ | 9¼ | Bald Loco ct | 10 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio | 13 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Balt & Ohio pf | 3 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | — ¼ |
| 30⅛ | 19 | Bang & Ar (2½g) | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | + ¼ |
| 21½ | 10⅞ | Barber Asphalt | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Jul 29 |
| 13 | 6 | Barker Bros | 3 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | Jul 26 |
| 19½ | 12⅜ | Barnsdall Oil (1) | 4 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13¾ | |
| 25½ | 15¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾) | 5 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 17 | Beat Cream (1a) | 2 | 26¼ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | + ⅛ |
| 102⅝ | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 2 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | Jul 13 |
| 126½ | 113½ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 2 | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ | |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Beiding-He (.70) | 2 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| 73⅜ | 70 | BelgNRpf(3.30e) | 1 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | Jul 27 |
| 29¾ | 16⅜ | Bendix Av (½g) | 13 | 26 | 25¼ | 25¾ | + ¼ |
| 21½ | 17⅞ | Ben Ind L (.90g) | 1 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | |
| 55 | 48⅛ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Jul 25 |
| 57½ | 39⅞ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 23 | 39 | 38 | 38 | —1⅜ |
| 60 | 50¼ | Beth Steel (½g) | 42 | 63¼ | 62⅜ | 63 | — ⅛ |
| 18 | 15¼ | Beth S 5% pf (1) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| 115 | 99¼ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | + ½ |
| 27 | 15⅞ | Bigelow-Sanf | 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ½ |
| 22½ | 14 | Black & Deck(1) | 3 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ¼ |
| 17¾ | 8½ | Blaw-Knox | 7 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | |
| 34¾ | 17⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 15 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 28½ | 16¼ | BohnA&B (½g) | 2 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 22 | 12½ | Bond Strs (.80) | 2 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | + ½ |
| 21¾ | 16½ | Borden Co(.90g) | 4 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21¾ | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 18¾ | Borg-War (1g) | 16 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ | |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jul 28 |
| 29½ | 19½ | Bower Roll B (2) | 2 | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Brew Cp A(.30g) | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 15⅞ | 8¼ | Bridgeport Br | 3 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅜ |
| 21⅞ | 16¼ | Briggs Mfg (½g) | 9 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 40⅞ | 31 | Briggs & Stra(3) | 1 | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅝ | Jul 25 |
| 51¼ | 41¾ | Bristol M (2.40) | 4 | 51¼ | 51 | 51¼ | |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Bkly & Q Tr | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jul 27 |
| 13⅞ | 5½ | Bkly & Qu Tr pf | 3 | 13¼ | 12 | 12¼ | + ⅜ |
| 14 | 7⅜ | Bkly-Man Tr | 16 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 45⅛ | 27 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 2 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | +1 |
| 29⅜ | 13⅝ | Bkly Un G (¼g) | 8 | 28⅜ | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| 36 | 31⅛ | Brown Shoe (1g) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jul 10 |
| 17⅜ | 9⅜ | Bruns-Bal (½g) | 3 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 13⅛ | 7 | Bucyrus-Erie | 2 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | |
| 8 | 4 | Budd Mfg | 17 | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5½ | — ¼ |
| 5⅝ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 16 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 16 | Bullard Co | 3 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Jul 27 |
| 34¼ | 21½ | Bulova Watc (2) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jul 29 |
| 5⅛ | 3½ | Burling Mills (1) | 18 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 11 | Burr Add (.30g) | 5 | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Bush Terminal | 3 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jul 29 |
| 9⅛ | 5⅞ | Butler Br (.15g) | 5 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 18⅞ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | Jul 29 |
| 4¼ | 2½ | ButteCop&Zinc | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Jul 28 |
| 13¼ | 7 | Byers (AM) Co | 18 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12 | + ¼ |
| 17⅞ | 11½ | Byron Jack (1) | 4 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ⅜ |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20⅝ | 13¼ | Calif Packing | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 53 | 48½ | Calif p p. (2½) | 1 | 52⅜ | 52¾ | 52¾ | Jul 21 |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Calumet & Hec | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 9⅛ | Campbell Wyant | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Jul 28 |
| 20⅜ | 12 | Can Dry G Ale | 29 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6¾ | 3½ | Canad Pacific | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 34½ | 29¾ | Cannon Mills (1) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Jul 26 |
| 7⅜ | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅜ |
| 20½ | 13⅞ | Carpent St(.55g) | 3 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | Jul 26 |
| 3⅞ | 2⅜ | Car & Gen (.10g) | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | Jul 29 |
| 94½ | 66 | Case (JI) Co(8e) | 2 | 75 | 74½ | 74½ | —1½ |
| 55 | 38½ | Caterpil Trac(2) | 4 | 44⅞ | 44¼ | 44¼ | |
| 107⅛ | 103½ | Caterpil T pf (5) | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | + ⅜ |
| 27⅝ | 13⅜ | Celanese Corp | 47 | 27½ | 26¾ | 27¼ | — ¼ |
| 19⅛ | 10 | Celotex Corp | 2 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | 18⅛ | Cent Agur (1½) | 8 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | Jul 29 |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Cent Foundry | 6 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ¼ |
| 9½ | 3¾ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jul 20 |
| 5½ | 3½ | Cent Violeta Sug | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅜ |
| 5⅛ | 3½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jul 24 |
| 52⅞ | 32 | Cerro de Pas(3g) | 1 | 36½ | 36¼ | 36¼ | — ¼ |
| 13 | 6½ | Cert-teed Prod | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ¼ |
| 30 | 17⅛ | Champ Pap & F | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Jul 27 |
| 11 | 6⅜ | Checker Cab | 1 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | Jul 28 |
| 40⅛ | 27 | Ches & Ohio (2) | 13 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 95½ | 86 | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | + ¾ |
| 25⅛ | 17¼ | Ches Corp(1.20g) | 1 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ⅜ |

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3¾ | 1½ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 1 | ⅜ | Chi & N West | 5 | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | |
| 3½ | 1¼ | Chi & N West pf | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jul 27 |
| ⅝ | ¼ | Chi Great West | 3 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅜ | 13⅜ | Chi Great W pf | 9 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21½ | Jul 22 |
| 13½ | 9½ | Chi MailOr(¾g) | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | + ⅜ |
| ½ | ⅛ | Chi M St P&P | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Jul 26 |
| 1⅛ | ⅛ | Chi M S P&P pf | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 20¼ | 10 | Chi Pneu Tool | 6 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14½ | |
| 38⅞ | 32 | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | Jul 26 |
| 48⅛ | 44½ | C P T pr pf(2½) | 2 | 48 | 46 | 48 | Jul 28 |
| ¾ | ¼ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 1½ | ⅜ | C R I & P 6%pf | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jul 25 |
| 1⅞ | ¾ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 7½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 10 | Chick Cot Oil | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | Jul 29 |
| 13⅛ | 7 | Childs Co | 13 | 8⅜ | 7⅜ | 8⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 85¼ | 53⅞ | Chrysl Cp (2½g) | 93 | 82⅝ | 81⅜ | 82 | — ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 9 | City I & F (.60g) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | City Stores | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Jul 28 |
| 26 | 15 | Clark Eq (¾g) | 5 | 24⅛ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | — ⅞ |
| 29½ | 20⅛ | Clev Graph B(1) | 1 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | — ¾ |
| 60½ | 34⅜ | ClimaxMol(1.20) | 4 | 42⅛ | 42¼ | 42½ | |
| 35⅛ | 21¼ | CluettPeab(1½g) | 20 | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ¼ |
| 133 | 114 | Coca-Cola (1¼g) | 6 | 130¾ | 130 | 130¾ | +1¼ |
| 62 | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | + ½ |
| 17¼ | 11½ | Colgate-P (½) | 9 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅜ |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P pf (6) | 1 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | Jul 26 |
| 36¼ | 20¼ | Collins & A (½g) | 4 | 32½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ½ |
| 23¾ | 11⅜ | Col Fuel & Iron | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ½ |
| 21⅞ | 14 | Col Br A (.60g) | 2 | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21¾ | |
| 21⅜ | 14 | Col Br B (.60g) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 5¼ | Col Gas & El | 72 | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&E pfA(6) | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | — ½ |
| 15⅝ | 7½ | C Pic vtc(2½%f) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 23⅜ | Col Pic pf (2¾) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 26 | Jul 26 |
| 94 | 73 | Colum Carb (4) | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | —1½ |
| 57 | 38¾ | Comi Credit (4) | 5 | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | + ¼ |
| 109¼ | 105½ | Comi Cr pf (4¼) | 2 | 109⅛ | 108⅞ | 109⅛ | Jul 26 |
| 60 | 42 | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 1 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | — ¼ |
| 110½ | 106 | Com Tcv pf(4¼) | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | Jul 27 |
| 13¾ | 9 | Comi Solvents | 17 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | — ½ |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | Com'th & South | 20 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 70⅜ | 45¾ | Com & Sou pf(3) | 8 | 68 | 67 | 68 | + ¼ |
| 31⅜ | 25⅝ | Com Ed (1.20g) | 45 | 31⅜ | 31⅛ | 31¼ | |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Conde Nast | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | —1⅛ |
| 30⅞ | 15 | Con Nairn (1½g) | 4 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 5½ | Congress Cigar | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Jul 25 |
| 25½ | 17 | Consol Aircraft | 4 | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 5⅝ | Consol Cig (¾g) | 3 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | Jul 17 |
| 35 | 27 | Cons Edison (2) | 30 | 32⅞ | 32½ | 32⅝ | |
| 107½ | 101¾ | Cons Edis pf (5) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | |
| 21⅜ | 11¼ | Consol Film Ind | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 8¼ | Consol F pf(1¾k) | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅜ |
| 7⅞ | 4¾ | Cons Laundries | 1 | 6¾ | 6⅜ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 7 | Consol Oil (.80) | 19 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1 | Consol Rx Cuba pf | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Jul 22 |
| 3¾ | 1¾ | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | — ¼ |
| 15 | 9 | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Jul 25 |
| 101 | 93½ | Con Ilow pf(4½) | 2 | 100⅞ | 100½ | 100½ | Jul 28 |
| 16½ | 9⅛ | Container Corp | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 11½ | Cont Bak A | 4 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ⅜ |
| 2 | 1¼ | Cont Bak B | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 100 | 88 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | Jul 25 |
| 44 | 32½ | Cont Can (1½g) | 5 | 38¼ | 38 | 38 | — ¼ |
| 116 | 111 | Cont Can pf(4½) | 1 | 114 | 114 | 114 | + ½ |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Cont Diam Fiber | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Jul 29 |
| 37¼ | 29⅛ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 4 | 36⅞ | 36½ | 36⅞ | + ¾ |
| 4 | 1⅝ | Cont Motors | 16 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| 31½ | 20½ | Cont Oil D (¾g) | 52 | 21½ | 21 | 21⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 16⅛ | Cont Steel (½g) | 6 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 66⅞ | 54⅞ | Corn Prods (3) | 4 | 63 | 62 | 62 | —1 |
| 176¾ | 171 | Corn Prods pf(7) | 2 | 176 | 175¾ | 176 | Jul 19 |
| 47⅜ | 31½ | Coty Inc | 21 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅜ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Coty Internat | 26 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 38 | 19½ | Crane Co | 15 | 23⅞ | 22½ | 23⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 110 | 93 | Crane cv pf (5) | 2 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Jul 28 |
| 32 | 26⅝ | Cream of Wh (2) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Jul 29 |
| 13 | 7½ | Crosley Corp | 14 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 41½ | 20¼ | Cr

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## London Market Is Higher, With Hope Peace Encouraged

LONDON (AP)—Slowly increasing confidence over the international situation, encouraged by prospects of success for the British-French-Russian mutual aid negotiations, contributed to an upswing in prices last week.

The improvement which began the previous week with rumors of preliminary negotiations toward settlement of European problems, was principally one based on such confidence. There was noticeable betterment of business, however, in the more speculative sections.

Although there was widespread belief in city circles that the Moscow talks will continue for some time, observers said it was hardly conceivable that with staff talks in progress—as they are expected to be in a few days—Russia would refuse if Britain and France were involved in war.

### The Treaty Abrogation

Lack of progress in the British-Japanese conference in Tokyo on China policy and probable effects on British trade in China, however, caused anxiety in banking and commercial circles.

Widespread regret was expressed in financial quarters that President Roosevelt's decision to end the commercial treaty with Japan had not been made earlier. It was appreciated, however, that the decision must strongly influence Japan's future policy despite her new trade agreement with Germany initialed Friday in Berlin.

There were growing hopes that the American attitude would cause a stiffening of the British outlook and lead eventually to United States aid in solution of the Chinese currency problem.

City circles expressed belief that the American move had created a firmed tendency in the Shanghai dollar. Although the London market for Shanghai dollars is largely nominal, it is considered important for British trade in China that support of the currency should be maintained.

Financial and trade circles asserted that British acceptance of Japan's demands for handing over of Chinese Government silver stocks in Tientsin and eliminating the Chinese dollar would be "a grave diplomatic rout" and mean ruin for British trade in China.

### City Awaits Terms

Ever since Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons July 13 that a further public loan of £300,000,000 (about $1,638,000,000) must be floated to finance rearmament, London's financial community has been wondering how, at what rate and when the borrowing operation would be carried out.

Until the terms of the new loan are known investors are hesitant to load up with existing gilt-edged securities, feeling that the new issue might bear a higher rate.

John Maynard Keynes, noted Cambridge economist, has published an argument that the new loan should be floated at an exceptionally low rate. He said that patience should be practiced—by the Government—until the huge sums already being spent on armaments permeate into the hands of potential investors. This waiting, he insisted, also must be accompanied by far-reaching curbs to prevent the money being drained off through other outlets.

Then, with the Government offering the only major opportunity for investment, the Government could dictate a low interest rate. Mr. Keynes drew a picture not unlike the situation which has prevailed in the United States at times when absence of other investment opportunities made Government securities attractive at fractional interest.

## Bank and Insurance Stocks

*By the Associated Press*

| Bank Stocks | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of America NT& (SF) (2.40) | 35¾ | 37¾ |
| Bank of Manhattan (.80a) | 17 | 18½ |
| Bank of New York (14) | 407 | 417 |
| Bankers Trust (2) | 53¾ | 55¾ |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 74 | 78 |
| Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4) | 98½ | 101½ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80) | 49 | 51 |
| Commercial (8) | 172 | 178 |
| Continental Bank & Trust (.80) | 12¾ | 14¼ |
| Corn Exchange Bank&Trust (3) | 57 | 58 |
| Empire Trust (.60) | 11¼ | 12¼ |
| First National (Boston) (2) | 44¼ | 46¼ |
| First National (100) | 1820 | 1860 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 264 | 269 |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 11¼ | 12¼ |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 39¾ | 41¾ |
| National City (1) | 25 | 26½ |
| New York Trust (5) | 111 | 114 |
| Public (1½) | 29¾ | 31¾ |
| Title Guaranty & Trust | 4 | 5 |

| Insurance Co. Stocks | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (3a) | 109½ | 113½ |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60) | 47½ | 49½ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 31½ | 33½ |
| American Equit (1) | 21 | 22½ |
| American Insurance Newk (½a) | 13¼ | 14¼ |
| American Reins (1.60) | 43½ | 45½ |
| American Reserve (1½) | 25 | 26½ |
| American Surety (2½) | 51 | 53 |
| Automobile (1a) | 35½ | 37½ |
| City of New York (1.20) | 23½ | 25½ |
| Conn Gen Lif (.80) | 29¾ | 31¼ |
| Continen Cas. (1.20a) | 33¼ | 35¼ |
| Fidelity & Deposit (4) | 127 | 130 |
| Firemen's Nwk (.40) | 9½ | 10½ |
| Gen Reinsur (1a) | 43½ | 45¾ |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 39 | 41 |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 11 | 12½ |
| Globe & Rutgers | 20 | 22¾ |
| Gt Amer Ins (1a) | 27 | 28½ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 26¼ | 27¾ |
| Hartford Fire (2) | 78½ | 81½ |
| Home Ins (1.20a) | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| Homestead (1) | 19 | 20½ |
| Mass Bond (3½) | 57 | 59½ |
| National Fire (2) | 61¾ | 63¾ |
| N Y Fire (1) | 16 | 17½ |
| Nor River (1) | 25¼ | 26¾ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 77½ | 81½ |
| Revere (P) In (1.20a) | 25¾ | 27¼ |
| St Paul Fire (4) | 230 | 237 |
| Springfield (4½a) | 122 | 125 |
| Sun Life (15) | 370 | 420 |
| Travelers (16) | 460 | 470 |
| U S Fid & G (1) | 22¾ | 24 |
| U S Fire (2) | 52 | 54 |

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

## Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N Y Sept. No. 2 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.96 |
| Wld Sept. No. 4 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.19½ |
| Wld Mar. No. 4 | 1.14½ | 1.16 | 1.14½ | 1.16 | 1.15½ |

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s 45-43 | 110.17 | 110.17 | 110.17 |
| 1 3¼s 46-44 | 111.1 | 111.1 | 111.1 |
| 1 4s 54-44 | 116.1 | 116.1 | 116.1 |
| 1 2¾s 47-45 | 109.22 | 109.22 | 109.22 |
| 2 2s 48-46 | 111.16 | 111.16 | 111.16 |
| 23 2¾s 60-55 | 109.29 | 109.26 | 109.26 |
| 1 2¾s 59-56 | 108.13 | 108.13 | 108.13 |
| 5 2¾s 65-60 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| **Home Owners Loan** | | | |
| 14 3s 52-44 | 108.29 | 108.27 | 108.27 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 Alleghany cv 5s 44 | 77 | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 8 Alleghany cv 5s 49 | 67⅛ | 67 | 67 |
| 2 Alleghany 5s 50 st | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 7 Allegh Val 4s 42 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 2 Allied Strs 4½s 51 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 39 Am & For P5s 2030 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 5 AmIGChem 5½s 49 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102¾ |
| 9 Am Int 5½s 49 | 104 | 103½ | 103½ |
| 7 Am T&T 5½s 43 | 110¾ | 110¼ | 110¾ |
| 29 Am T&T 3¾s 66 | 109⅝ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 AmT&T 3¼s 61 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 2 Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 6 Arm Del 4s '57 | 100 | 1000 | 100 |
| 6 Arm Del 4s '55 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99⅝ |
| 16 AT&SF 4s '95 | 111 | 110⅞ | 111 |
| 3 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 3 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 2 Atl & Birm 4s '33 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1 A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 4 A C Line ctf 4s '52 | 65 | 64½ | 65 |
| 35 A C Line 4½s '64 | 64½ | 63½ | 64 |
| 2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48 | 63½ | 63¼ | 63¾ |
| 2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 9 Atl Refin 4s '53 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 1 AubAutocv4¾s '39 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 4 B&O rfg 6s '95 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 6 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 64¼ | 64 | 63¾ |
| 2 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct | 63½ | 63¼ | 63¾ |
| 2 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 2 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct | 22½ | 22 | 22 |
| 15 B&Os 5s '96 F | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 3 B&O 5s '96 F ct | 22½ | 22 | 22 |
| 1 B&O 5s 2000 D | 22½ | 22½ | 22 |
| 1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 59 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 12 B&O 1st 4s '48 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 6 B&O S W 5s '50 | 63¾ | 63¼ | 63½ |
| 2 Barnsdall 4½s '52 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 2 Beth Stl 3¼s '60 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 5 Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 107 | 106¾ | 107 |
| 13 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 5 Boston&Me 5s '55 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101⅝ |
| 1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 14 BklyMan R 4s '66 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45 | 78 | 77¾ | 78 |
| 10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 111¾ | 111¼ | 111¾ |
| 7 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B | 97¼ | 96¾ | 97¼ |
| 4 Bur C Rd 5½s '34 | 105¾ | 105½ | 105¾ |
| 1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '65 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| 8 Can Pac 5s '54 | 116 | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 10 Can Pac 4½s '46 | 94¾ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 3 Can Pac 4s perp | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 2 Can Pac 1st 4s '49 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 4 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 3 Cen RR NJ 5s '97 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 15 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 26 CG of 4½s '92 | 78¾ | 78½ | 78⅝ |
| 5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 125⅜ | 125 | 125⅜ |
| 3 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 CB&Q 4½s '77 | 96¾ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 1 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 1 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 5 CB&Q 3½sIII '49 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 100¾ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 60 CMSP&Pac 5s '75 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 7 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ |
| 2 CM&SP 4½s '89P | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¾ |
| 5 CM&SP 4½s '89C | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ |
| 1 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 24½ | 24 | 24 |
| 2 Chi&NW 4½s '36 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 12 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 16 Chi&NW cv 5s '49 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 27 CRI&P 4½s '34A | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 3 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 12 CRI&P 4s '88 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 5 C T H & S E Inc 5s '60 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 1 Childs Co 5s '43 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 13 CCC&StL 4½s '77 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 1 CCC&StL Spfld 4s '40 | 51½ | 51¼ | 51½ |
| 1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 4 ClevUnTerm 5s '78 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C | 83¾ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 9 Col & So 4½s '80 | 77½ | 77 | 77½ |
| 26 Colombia G 5s '61 May | 28½ | 28 | 28¼ |
| 5 Colombia G 5s 1961 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 50 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58 | 103⅞ | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 3 Con Edis 3¼s '46 | 124⅛ | 124⅛ | 124¼ |
| 4 Con Edis 3½s '48 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 21 Consls 2½s '58 | 106¾ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 34 Con Oil cv 3¼s '51 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Consum Pow 3¼s '65 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 5 Crucible Stl 4½s '48 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 3 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 2 Cuba RR 5s '52 | 30¼ | 29¾ | 30¼ |
| 7 Del&Hudrfg 4s '43 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 1 D&RG 4½s '36 | 60 | 59½ | 59½ |
| 1 D&RG 4s '36 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 2 D&RG 5s '55 Asd | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 65 D&RG West 5s '78 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 Det Ed 4½s '61 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 1 Det Ed 4s '65 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 21 Det&C Term 4s '61 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 2 Det Mack 4½s '61 | 103 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 3 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 37 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ |
| 11 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 10¾ | 10 | 10¾ |
| 1 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 5 Erie cv 4s '53 B | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 1 Erie Gene 6s '57 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 6 Fairbanks Morse4s'56 | 106 | 105⅞ | 106 |
| 5 Fed Lt & Pr 5s '42 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 11 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 64 | 63½ | 63½ |
| 33 Goodrich 4½s '56 | 104⅝ | 104¼ | 104⅜ |
| 9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 3 Gt Nor 5s '73 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91⅝ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4s H H | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 1 Housatonic 5s '37 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A | 33¾ | 33½ | 33⅝ |
| 17 Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 50 | 49½ | 49½ |
| 1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ |
| 2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 15 Ill Cen 4s '66 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 1 Ill Cen 5s '53 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ |
| 14 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 8 Ill Steel 4½s '40 | 52¼ | 51¾ | 51¾ |

| | 102 21-32 | 102 21-32 | 102 21-32 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 1 Interb R Tr 7½s'32 ct | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 2 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 | 32 | 31½ | 31½ |
| 12 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 Int Rys C A 6½s'57 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 4 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 2 Int T&T 5s 55 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 3 K C South 5s 50 | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| 10 K C Term 4s 60 | 70¾ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 1 Keith (B F) 6s 46 | 106½ | 106¾ | 106⅞ |
| 1 Kings Co El 5s 37 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 13 Kopper Co 4s '61 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 L S & M S 3½s 97 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 1 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 5 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 23 Lewis's 3½s '46 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 4 Lorillard Co 5s '51 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 18 Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 4 Lou & N 4½s 2003 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 10 Louis & N un 4s '40 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 10 L & N 1st Kn & C4s'55 | 100½ | 100⅜ | 100½ |
| 3 Manati Sug 6s '57 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Manhat Ry 4s '99 | 29 | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 3 Man RR St L 4s '59 | 63¾ | 62½ | 63½ |
| 1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 5 Mich Cen 4s '40 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Mil Spart & NW 4s '47 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Mil Spart & NW 4s '47 | | | |
| 1 Minn&St L cn 5s '34 ct | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 2 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 1 M-K-T 4½s '78 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 53 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B | 30½ | 30 | 30 |
| 11 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 3 Mob & Oh 5s '38 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 21 Mob & O 4½s '77 | 33 | 31¼ | 31½ |
| 5 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91 | 29 | 28 | 28 |
| 2 Mont Pow 3⅜s '66 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 21 Mount St'&T 3¼s '68 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1 Nassau El 4s '51 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 4 Nat Dairy 3⅜s '51ww | 41 | 40 | 40 |
| 4 Nat Distill 3½s '49 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 N O Pu Sv 5152A | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 N Orl & NE 4½s52 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¾ |
| 2 N Orl Term 4s '53 | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ |
| 12 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| 62 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| 1 NYC cn 4s 98 | 51 | 50⅝ | 50¾ |
| 10 NYC 3¾s 46 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 4 NYC cv 3½s '52 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76½ |
| 16 NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 61¼ | 61 | 61¼ |
| 12 NYCh&StL 5½s74A | 83 | 82½ | 83 |
| 2 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78 | 61¼ | 59 | 59 |
| 51 NY Ch&StL 4s '46 | 51 | 50½ | 50½ |
| 13 NY Conn RR 4½s '53 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 3 NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 106½ | 106 | 106 |
| 10 NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 51½ | 50 | 61½ |
| 2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 109½ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 2 NYNH&H cit 6s '40 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 2 NY W&Bost 4½s '48 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 6 Niagara FallsP3½s'66 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50 | 111½ | 111 | 111 |
| 4 Nord & W 5½s '96 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 3 Nor Am Co 3½s '49 | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ |
| 12 Nor Pac 6s '2047 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 12 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 50¾ | 50½ | 50¾ |
| 2 Nor Pac 4½s '2047 | 50 | 50 | 50½ |
| 11 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67 | 44¼ | 44 | 44 |
| 2 Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 38 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| 1 Otis Steel 4½s '52A | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 6 Pac G&E 3½s'61 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 5 Panhandle EPL 4s '52 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 2 Para Pict cv 3½s '47 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 11 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 10 Pen RR gen 4½s '81 | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118½ |
| 1 Pen RR 4½s '65 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81 | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ |
| 13 Pen RR 3½s '70 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 8 Penn RR 3½s '52 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Peo Gl&C Chi 5s '47 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| 1 Pere Marq 4½s '80 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 9 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 14 Phila Co 5s '67 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 Phil Elec 3½s3 '67 | 110½ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 10 Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1 PCC & SL 5s '70A | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 PCC & SL 4½s '77 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29½ |
| 1 Pitts&W 4½s 60 | 80 | 79¼ | 80 |
| 9 Postal Tel&C 5s 53 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s 42st | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 54½ | 54¼ | 54½ |
| 1 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 5 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 xw | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Readg 4½s 97 A | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 10 Rio Gr West 1st4s39 | 32¼ | 32 | 32 |
| 26 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ |
| 2 Saguenay Pow 4s66 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 1 StLRM&Pac 5c 55 st | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 10 St L S F 5s 50 B | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 1 St L S F 4½s 78 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 28 St L S F 4s 50 A | 9½ | 9 | 9 |
| 4 StP&KC ShL 4½s41 | 71¼ | 71 | 71¼ |
| 3 Seab A L cn 6s 45 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 5 Sea A L 4s '50 st | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 6 So Cal Gas 4½s '61 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 5 So Cal Gas 4s '65 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 3 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51 | 105⅛ | 104¼ | 105¼ |
| 14 Sou Pac 4½s '68 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 10 Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 46¾ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 3 So Pac 4½s'69 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 5 So Pac rfg 4s '55 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 6 So Pac 3½s '46 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| 13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 51 | 50½ | 50½ |
| 1 South Ry 6½s '56 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 4 South Ry gen 6s '56 | 72½ | 72 | 72 |
| 14 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 4 S W Bell Tel 3s '68 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 22 Stand Oil N J 3s '61 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 13 Stand Oil N J 3¼s '53 | 106 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 2 Studebaker cv 6s '45 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 1 Tex Corp 3s '59 | 105½ | 105⅝ | 105⅞ |
| 5 Tex & Pac 5s '79C | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 7 Third Ave 5s '37 | 93¼ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 7 Third Ave aj 5s '60 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 3 Third Ave 4s '60 | 43½ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 3 Un El Mo 3¾s '62 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 3 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 9 Un Pac 1st cv 4s '47 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 9 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 | 109¾ | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 6 Unit Drug 5s '53 | 83 | 82½ | 83 |
| 3 Un Rys St L 4s '34 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 2 US Rubber 4½s '48 | 106½ | 106 | 106½ |
| 2 Un Stockyds 4½s '51 | 89 | 88½ | 88½ |
| 3 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 13 Utah P & L 5s '44 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 7 Util P & L 5s '59 | 83 | 82½ | 83 |
| 5 Vadmdium 5s '41 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 3 Va El & Pow 4½s '68 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 1 Walker H 4½s '45 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 8 Warner Bros 6s '48 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 1 Westn Md 4s '52 | 85¾ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 16 W N Y & Pa gen 5s '43 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| 1 Westn Pac 5s '46 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 2 Western Un 5s '51 | 71 | 70¾ | 71 |
| 4 Western Un 5s '60 | 71 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 2 Wh & L E 4s '66 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 7 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A | 97 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 1 Wilson & Co 4s '55 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Wis Cen 4s '49 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 5 Youngst S & T 4s '61 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 3 Youngst S & T 4s '48 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 76⅝ | 76½ | 76⅝ |
| 4 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 7 Argentine 4½s '48 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 19 Australia 4½s 56 | 92¼ | 92 | 92 |
| 6 Australia 5s 57 | 97½ | 97½ | 97⅝ |
| 1 Argentine 4½s 71 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| 1 Belgium 6½s 49 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 1 Brisbane 6s 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 Buen A 3s 84 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 15 Buen A 4½s 4¾s 77 | 55 | 54¼ | 54½ |
| 2 Canada 3s '67 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 1 Canada 2½s 45 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 2 Denmark 5½s 55 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 French 7½s 41 ct | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 13 GerGov 5½s65 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 2 Ger Govt 5½s65unst | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 2 Ger Govt 7s 49 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 13 Italy 7s 1951 | 60¾ | 60½ | 60⅝ |
| 1 Japan 6½s '54 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 1 Japan 5½s '65 | 53¾ | 53½ | 53¾ |
| 4 Milan City 6½s '52 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 1 N Sou Wales 5s '58 | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| 9 Norway 4½s '65 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 17 Norway 4s '63 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ |
| 3 Oslo City 4½s '55 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 10 Panama 5s'63A st asd | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 10 Peru 1st 6s '60 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 1 Poland 4½s '63 asd | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 1 Poland 6s '40 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 1 Prussia 6s '52 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 8 Roumania Inst 7s'59 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 4 Sao Paulo St 8s '50 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21½ |
| 1 Serbs Cts Si 8s '62 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 9 Tokyo City 5½s '61 | 54½ | 54 | 54½ |
| 3 Tokyo City 5s '52 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 10 Tokyo El Pr 6s '53 | 51½ | 51 | 51 |
| 2 Uruguay 3¾s4¼s'79 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 1 Uruguay 4s4¼s4½s'78 | 44 | 44 | 42 |
| 2 Wesph UnElP 6s'53 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 2,593,000; previous day, 1,764,500; week ago, 4,889,000; year ago, 3,820,125; two years ago, 4,629,300; Jan. 1 to date, 955,671,989, equal to $10.06 a Class B common share, compared with $31,605,935, or $10.32 a share, on March 31.

## Investment Trusts

| Management | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Admin Fd 2nd Inc | 11.94 | 12.60 |
| Affiliated F Inc | 3.47 | 3.85 |
| Amerex Hold | 22.125 | 23.625 |
| Am Business Shrs | 3.18 | 3.49 |
| Am Gen Equip Inc | .41 | .47 |
| Am Ins Stocks | 4.75 | 5.25 |
| Boston Fund | 15.24 | 16.39 |
| British Type Inv | .14 | .29 |
| Broad St Inv

## Local Classified
### United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**AGENTS WANTED**

CHRISTMAS Cards. Beautiful 21 card $1, assortment. Economy, Humorous, Etchings, Religious, Everydays. Gift Wrappings, Stationery. Good Profits. Request Samples. Heather Greetings. Dept. 847. Springfield, Mass.

**HAIRDRESSERS**

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.
Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanents
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE. Tel. 2095-W

**JEWELERS**

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**PAYING GUESTS**

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves; cool nights; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; rates, $17 to $21. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

**REAL ESTATE**

SACRIFICE—For cash, quick sale, a $12,000 property for one-half; 8 rooms, improvements, barn, garage, large high lot, shrubbery, fruit, garden. OWNER, Box 71, Jordan, N. Y.

**ROOMS TO LET**

NEW YORK, N. Y., 171 West 71st, corner Broadway—Single, double; with, without bath; piano; near Christian Science churches. Palmer.

N. Y. C. 102 East 31st—Attractive cool room in private family for business girl. References. $5.00 per week. RAMAGE.

**ROOMS TO LET**
**Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair**

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144-21 Sanford Avenue—Rooms, private home, next to Christian Science church; $1.50 per person. WAY.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN**

TORONTO ONT.—Refined business woman, experienced bookkeeper, typist-secretary, companion, hostess, good reader, play piano, drive car, accustomed to travel. R. C. V., 609 Temple Bldg.

YOUNG girl seeks position as stenographer-bookkeeper; exp. PHYLESS WHITE, 186 McEwan Ave., tel. 3-6531, Windsor, Ontario.

**WANTED TO BUY**

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

## Food Stamp Plan For Non-Reliefers?

SHAWNEE, Okla. (AP) — The Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation is embarking soon here on a new experiment—issuing its food stamps to low-income wage earners privately employed. They will share the food stamps which previously have been issued only to families on relief.

James S. Allen, assistant to the President of the FSCC, said heads of families whose incomes average no more than $19.50 a week might be certified as eligible to buy the orange-colored food stamps and receive blue ones free.

Shawnee originally was selected to try out the plan of substituting stamps for food grants to relief clients—a plan now in operation experimentally at Rochester, N. Y., Dayton, Ohio, Seattle, Wash., Birmingham, Ala., and Des Moines, Iowa.

But Pottawatomie County had only 4,343 cases eligible to participate in the stamp distribution so it was decided to extend it to non-relief workers.

Mr. Allen said full details of the non-relief plan could not be announced until surveys are completed.

## Competition Aids Invention in U. S.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—American competitive economy has authoritarian systems "backed off the map" in producing "ersatzes" or synthetic chemical products, Howard W. Starkweather, du Pont chemist, said in a lecture at the University of Chicago July 24.

It's all because of competition, he says. New chemicals can't be produced as successfully in Germany and other dictatorial nations, he pointed out, because products evolved in their laboratories are not subjected to the critical test of competition. In a German laboratory the director's word is law, he noted, and there is much less incentive to discover improvements and not as much opportunity for innovations to get the checking and rechecking they get in a competitive system.

Discussing efforts to produce synthetic rubber in Germany and the United States, Dr. Starkweather said that no one substitute will be found to fill all requirements. Those produced by du Pont and others have a high tensile strength and are highly resistent to heat, but are three to four times as expensive as rubber itself. Also none, he said, are efficient as electrical insulators. Of the German products, he said, "buna' 'rubber has only about one third the tensile strength of either rubber or the American substitutes.

## Idaho Town Begins Economy at Home

WASHINGTON (AP)—A member organization of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States deplores the "inconsistency" of demands for Federal economy in the face of local requests for appropriations from the Washington government.

In its bi-weekly business review, the Chamber published what it said was a "sensible suggestion" made by the Wallace, Idaho, Board of Trade.

Noting "a mad scramble by local communities to secure for themselves as large a portion as possible of available federal funds," the Wallace board said it was ready to join other communities in advising their Congressmen "that they henceforth are free to exercise their independent judgment in voting upon Congressional appropriations without fear of local pressure or coercion." The national Chamber said that many member Chambers "have declared that never have they sought any public funds for their communities and that they do not intend to in the future."

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**AGENTS WANTED**

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big profits easily made selling friends unusual assortment. Many photographic reproductions. $0 for $1 Personals. Stationery, 12 assortments. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Terry Studios, 91 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments. Big profits. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-63, Mass.

**PAYING GUESTS**

**SEA PINES** On Cape Cod
Faith Bickford
Brewster, Mass.

**REAL ESTATE**

SEATTLE—70 acres with 770 feet Puget Sound waterfront near Seattle; a bargain; terms. Write owner for particulars. 5827 16th Ave. N. E. Phone KE 1745.

### DIST. OF COLUMBIA

**WASHINGTON**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRE INSURANCE

and every other form. Phone me your expiration dates of insurance on your home and automobile.

Your agent can often help you when it comes to adjustments.

PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 Tower Building — District 9246

### MAINE

**BANGOR**

THE COFFEE HOUSE
All Season Open 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea
Supper
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street — Dial 2-2284

**PORTLAND**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW WAY TO CARE FOR STERLING SILVERWARE

*Pamilla*
SILVER CLOTH

SILVER CHESTS
$5.00 $6.00 $10.00
To Hold 84-108-200 pieces
*Write or call for folder*
PREVENT TARNISH
**J. A. MERRILL CO., Inc.**
503 CONGRESS STREET

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
*Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel*
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
*Day or Weekly Parking*
Next to Chamber of Commerce
*We Carry Sun Oil Products*

**Midsummer Sale of Furniture**

Offers savings of 10% to 33⅓% on the fine type of furniture that makes your home not only comfortable but attractive. Save on mattresses; studio couches, bedroom, living room and dining room suites and chairs.

PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

COSTUME JEWELRY
*Rings, Brooches, Clips, Bracelets*
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

*A New Department on Our Second Floor*
**Art Supplies for Artists**
*Drafting Supplies for Draftsmen*
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

THE NEW HEINZ BEAUTY SALON
*Modern, Spacious and Private*
Featuring the Rilling Koolerwave Permanent
*It waves closer and lasts longer*
LIBBY BLDG. — CONGRESS SQ.
3-5633

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL — COAL — COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 616 CONGRESS ST.
*Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861*

HARMON & NEWCOMB
INC.
593 Congress Street, Portland, Maine
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts
Fashion Park Clothes

SUMMER SALE
on
These Famous Makes of Shoes
Arch Preserver, Foot Delight, Physical Culture, Air Tred
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON—PORTLAND—RUMFORD

**PORTLAND** (Continued)

FINE CAMERAS
We carry a complete line of fine cameras, movie and "still", at a wide price-range. Budget terms available.
BICKNELL *Photo Service*
15 PREBLE ST. ● PORTLAND, ME.

**SOUTH PORTLAND**

**blue coal**
New England Coke — Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

**CONCORD**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
*Featuring Our*
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store .... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store .... 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
*Home Owned and Operated*

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
*of All Kinds*
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
*Visit*
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK — CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
*Stewart Nelson*
60 North Main Street — Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

DOBBS'
The hat classics for Fall! You'll find them in all their wonderful glory at
HARRY G. EMMONS

**LACONIA**

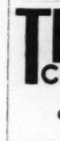
J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Fishing Licenses Issued

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels, and camps.
657 MAIN ST. — LACONIA, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

**MANCHESTER**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Milk and Cream
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door
PHONE 3294
Home Made Ice Cream and Cold drinks at our Roadside Stand.
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 South Mammouth Rd.

*Your Dollars Get More at Sears*
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street — Phone 3901

HOME CANNING
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Jars and "Good Luck" Rubber Jar Rings
Prices right—Buy the best and you'll have the best results.
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
296 Phones 4567 — 815 Chestnut St.

**NASHUA**

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
*Air Conditioned for Comfort*
ICE CREAM FOR SUMMER DAYS
Delicious Food, Four Course Dinners
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

### RHODE ISLAND

**WICKFORD**

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
*Spotless Rest Rooms*
Dock and Water Front Service
*"At the Bridge"* — Wickford, R. I.

### VERMONT

**BRATTLEBORO**

*At the* A. F. Roberts Store
*Fine Display of Useful Gifts*
China, Glassware, Lamps, Electrical Appliances.
Large variety of household articles.
Headquarters for Paint and Wallpaper
COME IN
116 MAIN STREET — TEL. 750

### VIRGINIA

**NEWPORT NEWS**

New Play Suits
$3.98
Sun Shop—First Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

**RICHMOND**

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
*Florists*
2926 Westhampton Ave. — Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre, Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
*THE JARMAN*
"FRIENDLY"
*SHOE for Men*

### WEST VIRGINIA

**CHARLESTON**

FLORENCE EMERY
1220 VIRGINIA STREET

August Sale of Fine Furniture

Try Our Economy Washing
Everything carefully washed and thoroughly rinsed in eight changes of water. The excess water is removed. Flat work is ironed ready for use. Other work is returned damp, ready for starching and ironing.
ELITE LAUNDRY CO.
Phone 21-125 — Charleston, W. Va.

### Canada

### ALBERTA

**CALGARY**

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
FOR WOMEN OF DISCRIMINATING CHOICE
*Lady Hudson Shoes Hosiery and Millinery*

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
*"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"*

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
*Launderers — Cleaners — Dyers*
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2031
730 2ND AVE. WEST — Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. — M. 1101

**EDMONTON**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
"LADY HUDSON"
Sheer, ringless hosiery for discriminating women who demand perfection.

You never pay more at Edmonton's own store
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

**WINNIPEG**

R. B. ORMISTON
*Florist*
96 Osborne Street — 42 386
*"We Telegraph Flowers"*

The Red & White Stores
Individually and Home Owned—to Better Serve You. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Winnipeg and Branches

### MANITOBA

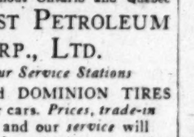
**WINNIPEG** (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the "Bay" in Winnipeg
- Air conditioned floors
- Wide aisles, high ceilings
- Smiling, courteous service
- Quality merchandise at lowest possible prices

Hudson's Bay Company

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
*Always Good*



For Delivery Telephone 87-647

### ONTARIO

**HAMILTON**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

*Visit Robinson's*
Department of 1000 Gifts
Famous for its fine selection of open stock china and glassware as well as mecca for china gifts from countries the world over.

**LONDON**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
*Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again*
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
*Phone Our Service Stations*
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination
Cairncross & Lawrence
*Limited*
*Chemists and Druggists*

SIX STORES

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. — Met. 944

MEN, your Spring Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 — 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
*Try Our Thrifty Service*
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street — Fairmont 345

FURNITURE
*for your lawn and verandah inexpensively priced*
Third Floor
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"
Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET — Phone Met. 1175

**OTTAWA**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

**TORONTO**

For High Quality Fuels
Telephone WA. 3808
and Ask for
GEORGE HOLLAND
(HOLLAND COAL COMPANY, LTD.)

### ONTARIO

**TORONTO** (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

*Everyone's Friend*
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
*Also*
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
*We Aim to Be Worthy*
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London — Toronto — Hamilton — Windsor
Kitchener — St. Catharines — Peterborough
Brantford — Chatham — Stratford — Sarnia
Guelph — Woodstock — Elmira — Lucknow
North Bay — Sudbury — Cayuga — Cargill

*Always Ask for*
CANADA BREAD
*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*

"Revitalized" Dry Cleaning
This Drycleaning is much more than ordinary Drycleaning—send a garment and test the extra value. Telephone now.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
*are drinking*
GOLDEN CREST
*supplied by*
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

YOU CAN DEPEND ON
GIBSONS
CLEANERS LTD.
CLEANERS and DYERS OF GARMENTS—CURTAINS—DRAPES—RUGS—UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
1315 DAVENPORT ROAD — ME. 3591
A Distinctive Service

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

*Miss Puritan Says:* Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN — Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

*Let us prove to you the excellence of*
Caulfield's
*"Badge of Merit"*
*Irradiated* Vitamin D Milk
*The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere*

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
*City-Wide Service*
250 Donlands Ave. — GE. 1145

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS — PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

**WINDSOR**

W. H. McCREERY
Jewelers and China Importers
246 OUELLETTE AVENUE

Our Cash and Carry Service is very attractive
Suits, Topcoats and Plain Dresses, 65c
Warren the Cleaner Limited
464 Crawford Avenue
*Cleaners of Distinction*

### ONTARIO

**WINDSOR** (Continued)

WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
*Furnish Your Home at*
Baum & Brody
Chatham at Perry Street

### QUEBEC

**MONTREAL**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
*Morgan's*
*When in Montreal*
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
*Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal*
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
Also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
*DEXTER 8401*

FUR COATS
*Made in August at Summer Prices*
VERY DARK MINK
For Special Coats
A. PICHET
Wilbank 6111 — 2170 St. Catherine St. W

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shiriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES
*Use the Phone — We Deliver*
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
COLD STORAGE
*12 Months' Insurance*
Telephone *BElair 3466 — First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced from $3.65 to $7.50

### SASKATCHEWAN

**REGINA**

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 — Regina

Weston's
BREAD and CAKE
(CANADA) LTD.
CROWN BAKERY LIMITED
Phone 93196

**SASKATOON**

O. K. Economy
*Purveyors of*
FINE FOODS
Hudson's Bay Company
*You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"*

## European Local Classified

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL, 42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

**DRESSMAKING**

"SILVERTRIA"—Coats and gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 2954.

**ELOCUTION**

PUBLIC speaking taught simply, original speeches prepared for all occasions in a few hours; brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. Mayfair 9600.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

SERVISS AND PARTNERS
Study the needs of both Employer and Employee in
DOMESTIC, SECRETARIAL and CLERICAL VACANCIES
177, Regent St., London, W. 1. REGent 2171/2

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

**HOUSE MORTGAGES**

HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD.
CIT. 1602-3. 11 Queen St., London, E. C. 4.
Four per cent new mortgages (also transfers) Decease cancels mortgage.

**KNITWEAR**

SHETLAND & HIGHLAND CROFTERS' WOOLLEN Industries, 11 Eccleston St., London, S. W. 1—Cardigans, Sweaters, Suits, Shawls, etc.; all weights guaranteed hand knit by crofters; Shetland, Harris and Scotch handwoven tweeds, rugs, yarns at moderate prices; costumes, skirts made to order. Phone Sloane 7024.

**LAUNDRIES**

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 — Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

**PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED**

LONDON, 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2.—Beautifully equipped bed-sittingrooms; H. and C. basins; meals optional; minute buses, tubes. BAY 5627.

LONDON: Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1—Double rooms 3½ gns., single 2 gns. and 35/-; H. and C. in some. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

**POST VACANT**

LADY shorthand-typist, used to usual office routine wanted by old-established London firm. Write Box W-1435, BCM/CSM, London.

**POST WANTED**

AS MANAGERESS, Private Hotel, Large Guest House, Club, or Service Flats; experienced. MRS. BURNETT, 89 Holland Park, London, W. 11.

CARETAKER (Woman), 11½ years reference in Public Building, seeks change to daily post; capable and strong. Box W-1436, BCM/CSM, London.

COMPANION Attendant (daily); English born widow of American; willing, capable plain sewing, shopping, prepare light meal, answering correspondence, excellent reader. MRS. BACKUS, 5 Honeybrook Rd., London, S.W. 12.

EXPERIENCED Secretary requires full or part time work; London; shorthand, typing; drive car. Box W-1438, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY—Much practical experience letter writing; literary; typewriting; business and home management; open to engagement. Box W-1020, BCM/CSM, London.

REPRESENTATIVE, 18 years' experience selling to Hardware, Paint, Department Stores and Builders' Merchants, desires to pioneer new product or represent established manufacturer in Britain. Excellent standing and references. Salary, commission and expenses. Box W-1398, BCM/CSM, London.

**PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS**

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting; translations, staff dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD. 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 3180

**ROOMS TO LET**

HARROW (Middx.)—Mrs. Briscoe wishes share her pleasantly situated, comfortable home with someone appreciating quiet; garden; near station, buses; reasonable. 186 Sussex Rd., Harrow 1897.

79 INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
LONDON — Furnished rooms (divans, H. W., gas or coal fires); attractive, quiet house near Kensington Gardens, easy reach Christian Science churches. Moderate terms. Meals optional. TEL. BAY 3039

LONDON, Hampstead, 124 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; concealed hot and cold water; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house. ECCLES. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6 reduction for sharing. Langham 2679.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished quiet rooms, single and double, near Kensington Gardens; some meals offered. Misses Evans & Livesey, 34a Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2976

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished, gentlewoman's house; constant hot water; meals obtainable; good neighbourhood. Park 3818. Box W-1437, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W.—Large, unfurnished room in lady's quiet flat off Putney Hill. C. H. W. Box W-1430, BCM/CSM, London.

**TAILORING**

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction; ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87 Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1. Tel. Museum 0516.

**TYPEWRITING**

WORK of all kinds, translations, etc. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55, King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN 3629

**TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY**

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens, Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea, London. Flaxman 2747
HOUSE ESTATE AGENTS

### England

**LONDON**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.
K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone Whitehall 7978

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) — Tel. Ken. 0843
*Personal Supervision of Principal*

INSURANCE
*Let*
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
*Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems*
1-2 Gracechurch St. London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
SILverthorn 3836

SEE NEXT PAGE

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Loss Is Gain

Los Angeles

Some 15 years ago, at the height of the building boom in Los Angeles, a husband and wife invested their small savings in an unusually attractive lot, where they built a small apartment house of Spanish design. Void of trees or shrubs, it was only a matter of months before the California sun had helped them transform their property into a veritable park.

As the years passed, and changes in property values decreased the monetary worth of their holdings, their increasing enthusiasm for their building and the garden made it ever more attractive. Quite naturally, their tenants were appreciative of such care, and the investment paid continual dividends in good will.

After the husband passed on, the wife found it more and more difficult to balance the income from the property with the demands made by the initial investment. It became apparent, finally, that it must revert to the company which had financed the building program; and with her relinquishment of it would go her entire estate, aside from a very small and inadequate monthly income.

With this prospect ahead, and with the pressing consideration of how to obtain some sort of home for herself, it did not seem to occur to this woman to cease beautifying the property. An ardent gardener, she trimmed and watered, planted and watched. It was little wonder that numerous lookers should discuss buying the property from the financing concern; but the ex-owner's hope was that the one who seemed most appreciative of what had been done to make it attractive should have it.

And this one came, and saw, and purchased. But she bought on the one condition, that the woman who had built and cared for the house should stay to take charge of it, to supervise the gardening, and to maintain it in the way she had hitherto done. It was a loving employment which, through the years, has brought rich returns in pleasure and careful management to the new owner, the while it has continued to provide the builder of the apartment with all the joys of the home for which she and her husband so devotedly worked.

## Daily Quotation

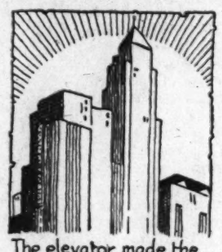
*DWELL not upon thy weariness; thy strength is the measure of thy desire.*—ARAB PROVERB.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### How Fast Elevators Run?

In the course of the history of their development, elevators have been powered in a variety of ways. Man power has been used, steam engines, water power, and electricity.

Early machine-powered passenger elevators (1810-1875, approximately) were commonly run by steam engines and were quite crude. These elevators were superseded by hydraulic machines, which, in turn, were gradually improved until speeds of as much as 600 feet per minute (which were then considered amazingly swift) were possible.



The elevator made the skyscraper possible.

Electric-powered elevators made their appearance first in Baltimore in 1887. The early types of electric elevators were controlled by means of a hand rope which passed through the car and up the elevator shaft. Increasing elevator speeds made a change necessary, for the rope began to run through the car too rapidly to be grasped safely, and the hand rope was supplanted by electromagnetic controls.

The average speed of modern elevators has been increased by the introduction of the device of "automatic leveling." This stops the elevator car or cage so that its floor is just level with the building floor without any action or control on the part of the operator, saving time previously consumed by the operator's attempts to "inch" the car to the correct level, and saves also on machinery wear and power cost.

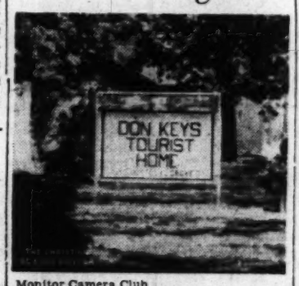
Elevator speeds have increased until rates of 900 and 1,000 feet per minute are not uncommon, and in a performance test in Rockefeller Center in New York, passenger elevators ran 1,500 feet per minute.

Translated into miles per hour, the elevator that ran 600 feet per minute was traveling about 6.8 miles per hour; the one at 900 feet per minute, 10.2 miles per hour; and the one at 1,500 feet per minute, 17 miles per hour!

But at whatever rate, the elevator provides a much more restful and convenient means of ascending tall buildings than to walk up flight after flight of stairs. Indeed, it may be said that it was the elevator that made the skyscraper possible.

W. P. Keasbey

## Fun in Signs




Monitor Camera Club from Lillian Hall, Ironton, Ohio

**For Quadrupeds?**

## Bazaar in India

Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

**A bejeweled Bhutan woman spreads out her wares to catch the eye of the bargain hunter**

## A Verse for Today . . .

*For all this I considered in my heart even to declare all this, that the righteous, and the wise, and their works, are in the hand of God.*—ECCLES. 9:1.

## Vocations

### Bronzed Baby Shoes

A Pacific Northwest woman, realizing that baby's shoes are prized possessions of mothers, more-so than baby's photos, makes "the first pair of shoes" into permanent mementos of happy babyhood.

Quite artistic are the bronzed and metalized book ends created, which gracefully preserve the wrinkles and sagging of tiny worn shoes.

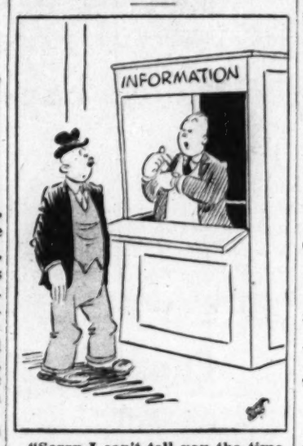
She has had good response to this pleasant work since displaying her fancy baby-shoe book ends in downtown shop windows. —Mrs. C. M. L., Seattle.

## In Lighter Vein

**Prepared**

"I see you always wear a smiling countenance."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, a little wearily. "I have to. There is no telling what moment the candid camera may turn up." — Washington Star.




**"Sorry I can't tell you the time, Sir—I go off duty at 10 o'clock, and it's already 5 minutes past that time now."**

**But They Sang!**

Mother: "Well William, did you do anything besides eat at the Sunday school picnic?"

William: "Yes, mummie; we sang a hymn called "We Can Sing, Full Though We Be."

Mother: "Why, William!"

Big Sister: The title of the hymn, Mother, was 'Weak and Sinful Though We Be.'"—Pathfinder.

**Not Hooked**

A New York school teacher tells about a little boy whose coat was so difficult to fasten that she went to his assistance. As she tugged at the hook, she said:

"Did your mother hook this coat for you?"

"No," was the astounding reply, "she bought it."—Commerce Gusher.

**Should Have Speeded the Trip!**

Boss: "Why are you late this morning?"

Office Boy: "I fell down a stairway!"

Boss: "That ought not to have taken you long!"

**Aha!**

"I see five flies, two masculine and three feminine."

"How do you know that?"

"Two are on the table and three on the looking glass."

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Abetz, Otto** (ôt'-ô ä'-bĕts)—Reputed confidential agent of German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, who has been asked to leave France.

**Deveau, Jean** (zhăn dē-vō')—Rome correspondent of the Paris Soir, who has been forced to leave Italy on account of the "general attitude" of his paper.

**Gayda, Virginio** (vēr-jēn'-yō gī'-dä)—Editor of the Giornale d'Italia, frequently the editorial mouthpiece of the Italian Fascist Government.

**Hsinking** (shĭn'-jĭng')—Capital of Manchukuo.

**Koc, Adam** (ä'-däm kôts)—Originator of Polish "Camp of National Unity," who has been conducting important loan negotiations in London.

**Maisky, Ivan** (ē-vän' mī'-skē)—Soviet Ambassador to London.

**Mako, Gene** (mô'-kō)—U. S. tennis star.

**Mastromatiei, Giuseppe** (jōō-zĕp'-pā mäs'-trō-mät-tä'-ē)—Prefect of South Tirol, an important province of Italy.

**Zaska, Wilhelm** (vĭl'-hĕlm tsäs'-kä)—Danzig's Nazi district headquarters secretary.

**From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Antarctica** (ănt-ärk'-tĭ-ká)—Body of land around the South Pole, largely within the Antarctic Circle.

**Gdynia** (g'dĕn'-yä)—Polish city, the largest port on the Baltic.

**Jura** (jōō'-rŭ)—A mountain range in Franconia; also a Department in eastern France.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

## Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

**PORCUPINE**

**The porcupine does not shoot its quills—it pats them into the intruder with its tail. Porcupines live in holes in the ground, eat bark, and destroy trees by girdling them. Alder and beech are favorites; but if hard pressed, the animal will partake of pine.**

## Daily Anecdote

### Irving Could Take It

Arriving at the theater one night, Sir Henry Irving, the distinguished actor, found himself short of small change, and consequently paid the cabman his exact fare without any tip.

The cabbie fingered the coins rather morosely, and, remembering Sir Henry was then performing in "The Merchant of Venice," remarked, "So help me, Guv'nor, if yer plays Shylock on the stage as well as yer does out here, I'll be blowed if I don't spend a bob and come in and see yer do it."

Laughing delightedly, the famous actor promptly produced his purse and took out a gold piece and gave it to the cabbie. Furthermore, he engaged him regularly to take the place of his own coachman, who was temporarily incapacitated.

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** A wrathful Briton at Tientsin accuses Japs of slapping him with his passport. And yet it isn't as if they had pointed at the passport photo and asked, "Is this you?"

**Punch** ©: "Too many newspapers today are publishing distorted views of things," says a writer. But isn't it nice to be able to put "Picture by wire" underneath them?

**St. Louis Star-Times:** "An appropriation for Boston firemen provides 1,300 pairs of pants for 1,420 firemen."—News item. Oh, well; summer is here.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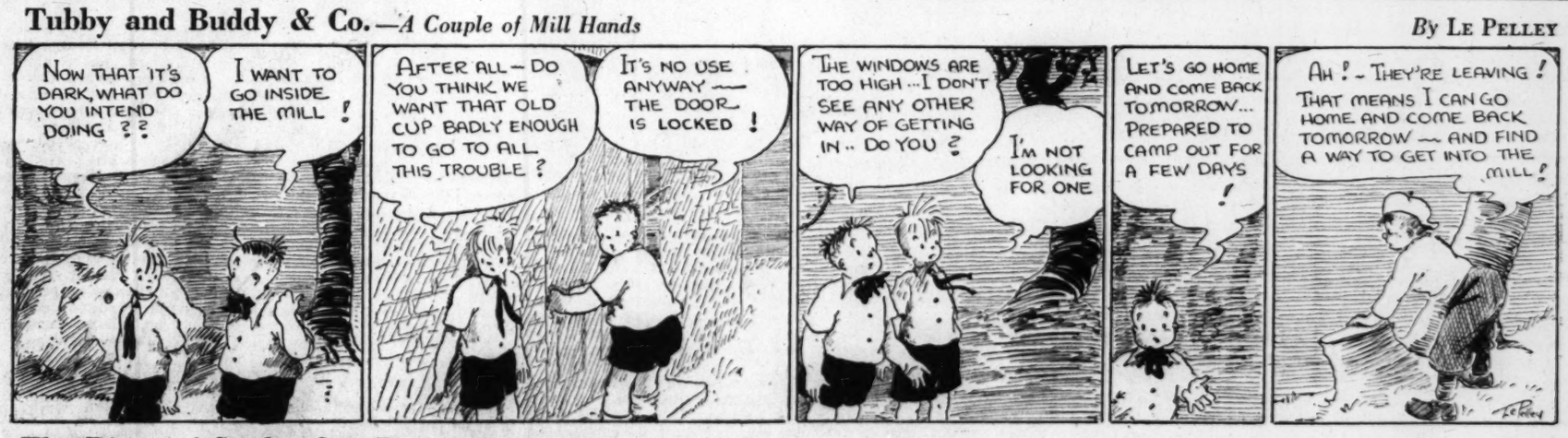
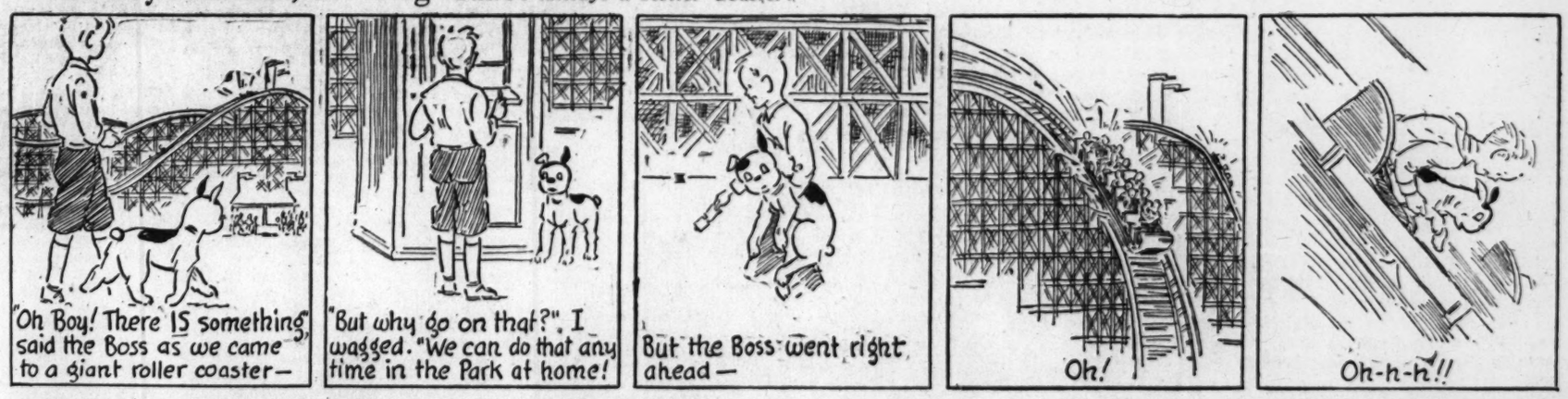
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Couple of Mill Hands*

By LE PELLEY


NOW THAT IT'S DARK, WHAT DO YOU INTEND DOING ??
I WANT TO GO INSIDE THE MILL !
AFTER ALL — DO YOU THINK WE WANT THAT OLD CUP BADLY ENOUGH TO GO TO ALL THIS TROUBLE ?
IT'S NO USE ANYWAY — THE DOOR IS LOCKED !
THE WINDOWS ARE TOO HIGH ... I DON'T SEE ANY OTHER WAY OF GETTING IN .. DO YOU ?
I'M NOT LOOKING FOR ONE
LET'S GO HOME AND COME BACK TOMORROW... PREPARED TO CAMP OUT FOR A FEW DAYS !
AH ! - THEY'RE LEAVING ! THAT MEANS I CAN GO HOME AND COME BACK TOMORROW — AND FIND A WAY TO GET INTO THE MILL !

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There's Always a Roller Coaster!*


"Oh Boy! There IS something," said the Boss as we came to a giant roller coaster—
"But why go on that?", I wagged. "We can do that any time in the Park at home!
But the Boss went right ahead—
Oh!
Oh-h-h!!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Not in an Artistic Mood*

By THE HAGERS

I RANG THE BELL THAT HUNG OUTSIDE. "COME IN! COME IN!" THE PACK RAT CRIED.
"YOU TOOK MY STOVE, AND IN ITS STEAD THIS INSTRUMENT YOU LEFT," I SAID.
"DISSATISFIED?" SAID HE. "THAT'S STRANGE. I THOUGHT IT WAS A GOOD EXCHANGE."
"BUT I'M NOT ON A CONCERT TOUR. I'D RATHER EAT THAN PLAY, THAT'S SURE!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Six Years of Freer Trade

Secretary Hull is beginning the sixth year of his reciprocal trade treaty program. During that time he has chalked up agreements with twenty countries covering nearly three-fifths of America's foreign trade. That is an imposing record in the light of historical and international deterrents. Its importance is underscored by the recent action of the International Chamber of Commerce Congress at Copenhagen commending the projected 1940 foreign trade week in the United States as a model for other nations.

But Secretary Hull is not going to rest on his laurels. There is still too much work to be done if diplomatic inertia and national suspicion are to be prevented from disrupting present gains. The Secretary of State is to be commended that he is preparing to reopen negotiations with half a dozen of the countries now included in the reciprocal system in the hope of arranging new and extended pacts with them.

* * *

But whether new fields or old are developed, one of the most imperative duties facing the Secretary is that of continually explaining his program to the American people. For there is still widespread misunderstanding of it.

It is still a common belief among Americans that on the tariff issue farm and factory can never see eye to eye. True, a trade agreement made by the United States with some agricultural country may affect some American agricultural interests. But another agreement made with an industrial nation may step in turn on the toes of certain American industrialists. The increased trade which results as the benefit of both trade treaties more than cancels out the losses. It is to the very real interest of the American farmer and millworker then that the Hull trade agreements continue expanding.

* * *

But what of the political rallying cry that a high tariff will protect America's standard of living? It is often forgotten that America's standard of living has been won by mass production methods and a high degree of specialization of labor. Trade makes it possible to specialize, to produce volume and lower unit cost. Therefore, anything that restricts trade must ultimately—if not immediately—hurt a country's living standard. And high tariff barriers do restrict trade.

One of the least understood arguments circulated in defense of high tariff protection for United States industry is the one that American labor should not be expected to compete with poorly paid foreign labor. If an American workman gets $5.00 a day, and a foreign laborer the equivalent of $1.00 a day, isn't the tariff necessary to protect the American? But by mass production economics, by skilled labor and progressive management, the unit cost of production in America is frequently less than in other and low-wage countries. Thus the product often can compete. On motorcars, for instance, America can undersell the world.

The Hull trade program, it would seem, does not need so much to be defended as it does to be understood.

### Radio For or Against Whales

Radio may be accounted a bane or a blessing. Depending upon whether you are a whale fisherman or not. Dr. Helmuth Husserl, Viennese natural scientist, and authority on whaling, has decided that disturbances in the ether caused by broadcasting may account for the present scarcity of whales in usually rich whaling grounds. On days when aerial traffic is light, he finds that three times as many whales are caught.

As is so often the case with startling discoveries, Dr. Husserl leaves the rest to the reader's imagination. Why do whales refuse to get caught on days when broadcasting is heavy? Are they busy tuning in on a swing rendition of "Three Little Fishes?" Or by any chance, are they hiding in some dark dismal portion of the sea floor engaged in a fishy boycott of radio?

But if it should be discovered that whales enjoy water music the sad whale fisherman's problem is simple. This is an age of competition. Every fishing boat can be equipped with a broadcasting unit. It may be a short time till vacationers along the quays will hear an old salt say: "I got most of my catch on 'Swing It, Mr. Bach.' Didn't have much luck with 'Revere.'"

### Tokyo Rings a Wrong Number

When one diplomat accuses another of practicing diplomacy, who is much impressed by the charge? The Japanese, evidently apprehensive that Washington's denunciation of the United States-Japanese trade treaty of 1911 will cause a stiffening in Britain's attitude toward Japan, are now charging the British with double dealing.

These charges are underscored by new threats against British subjects in China, but the sincerity of the charges is hardly to be proved in this way since even with the announcement of the agreement at Tokyo came no diminution of hostile action by the Japanese against Britons in the Far East. Indeed, there was an increase of military pressure because it was by such action that Japan expected to put profitable meaning into a vague form of words.

From the outset, it was clear in all countries with a free press that Britain did not intend to give way on the question of supporting the Chinese currency. But the Japanese have blandly assumed that British spokesmen who stressed this point were talking only for home consumption. Tokyo perhaps forgot that in Britain today home consumption demands something more constructive than talk. Now, running into a hard spot on currency in the negotiations, Japan charges Britain with changing its mind after the ink was on the agreement.

That negotiations are still in progress shows plainly enough that the understanding between Britain and Japan was by no means completed in the Arita-Craigie talks and that the formula found in those discussions was only a basis for discussion which should lead to later agreement on details. The Japanese evidently expected no difficulty in making the British talk Japanese, and interpreted the British attitude as based on inescapable international circumstances. What Tokyo resents today is not a change in the British attitude but a change in the circumstances. That is not so much the fault of London as of Washington, and no one should imagine Tokyo will overlook this fact when and if recognition of it becomes politically pertinent in Tokyo.

### Years of Plenty Plus

What would a Joseph do with today's world wheat surplus, which is the largest in history, while prices are the lowest in modern times? Whatever his course, he would face the problem how to dispose of an estimated carryover for 1939-40 of 1,200,000,000 bushels, while total international demand to be met by exporting countries is only about 550,000,000 bushels. This carryover is 120,000,000 bushels larger than that of the preceding year.

Granaries are fuller than ever in most countries. Driven by fear of war and under plea of self-sufficiency, European consuming nations have been stocking against future needs. The producing countries with large or bumper crops have had to face a shrinking world market. This year's United States crop, though 214,000,000 bushels less than that of last year, can still satisfy all domestic needs and leave a 265,000,000-bushel surplus. Canada with a possible surplus of 400,000,000 and Argentina with 147,000,000 bushels together could fill the entire world's export demand. Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Australia, all will have much wheat to sell. It cannot be sold in the open markets in competition with subsidized wheat without price cuts. Until recently, prices in Winnipeg and Liverpool were below 50 cents, 10 cents under Chicago levels now bolstered by Federal subsidy.

The three big exporting countries, United States, Canada, and Argentina, have all adopted the subsidy palliative, with the result that Western-Hemisphere wheat is forced on European markets at steadily lower prices. Europe gets below-cost wheat, the American farmer a guaranteed price, and the public foots the bill.

This cannot continue indefinitely. Unless drought or war alters the picture, wheat-producing countries face the prospect of drastic adjustment of agrarian policies. Grain is not an imperishable commodity. Except for a reasonable reserve, it will either have to be consumed, sold or given away. Years ago the Farm Board accumulated millions of bushels in trying to support the market, but seeing no alternative gave it away. The AAA may have to do the same thing. Even a Joseph cannot pour the contents of a quart into a pint measure.

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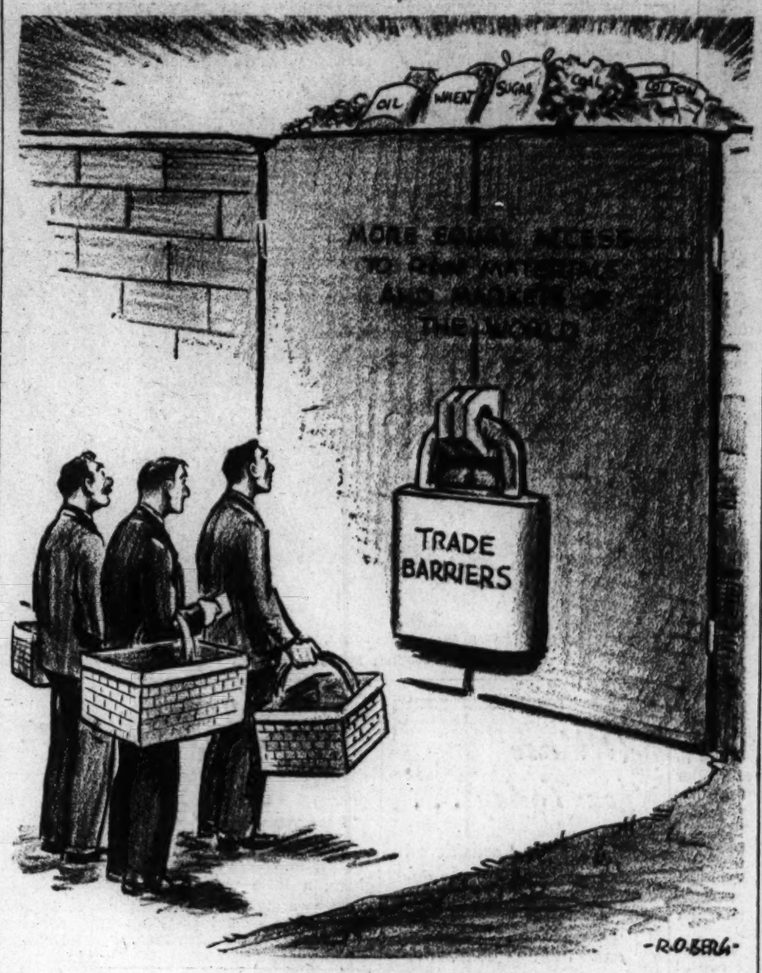
A United States grand jury is investigating lotteries in Boston. Can't something be done about making the selection of a cantaloupe less of a gamble?

### One Gateway to World Peace




## Boiled Eggs—and War

TSARIBROD, YUGOSLAVIA

This is not a place you'd come very far to see or care to stay in very long if you were here. It is right on the Bulgaro-Serbian border—on the Serbian side. It ought to be on the Bulgarian side, though, for the Serbs took it from Bulgaria twenty-one years ago.

But that doesn't trouble me now. Something more vivid is in my mind. I cannot help reflecting on a visit I recently had with a Serbian family on our train.

They were coming from Nisch to Pirot, that is, from a middle-sized country town to a very small country town, a little way up the line. There were mother, father, big brother, little brother, and tiny little sister. Along with us in the coupé, also, was a prosperous-looking, well-dressed man who was probably a lawyer or banker. My gracious lady was with us, too. Our fellow travelers were neat, clean, friendly, and very well-behaved, even though it was the end of a wearying holiday.

Plainly the mother, Gospodja Dascalovitch, was a woman of personality. She still looked quite young, wore a kerchief over her carefully curled black hair, kept track of everything with her swiftly moving dark eyes and held her unmanicured hands quietly in her lap. She was calm, even masterful, but not domineering.

* * *

There was a lot of baggage, including sacks and baskets, but it was not in anybody's way. My gracious lady and I, having first pre-empted places, had the seats by the window. Tiny daughter kept pressing over our knees to look out, but was gentle about it and her mother appropriately apologetic. Soon we all became very good friends.

So good, in fact, that we all began to give one another gifts. Our frugal and provident family had supplied itself liberally with hard-boiled eggs, which it passed around. We contributed pieces of candy in very pretty wrappers. The family said, "Hvalim liepo," which means, "Thank you, prettily," and my gracious lady said, "Thank you." That quite interested our comrades and they repeated, "Tank eeou." To say that made them feel they were getting into a new world.

And it was a world they adored. America was as a magic land to them, where doors are open and dreams come true. That day, also, America was especially wonderful, for Roosevelt had just sent his appeal to the dictators. They had a copy of the Serbian daily, "Politika," with them, and a great picture of the President smiled from the first page, the whole of which was devoted to him. Signor Benito Mussolini had recently taken Albania, the Axis empires were pressing terribly hard on Yugoslavia, and our fellow passengers were profoundly disturbed. Roosevelt was their champion. And there in the coupé were we, Roosevelt's fellow-countrymen! We were almost looked upon as little Roosevelts and were immediately made guests of honor.

* * *

We all expressed our new-born affection for one another in breaking each other's boiled eggs. The well-dressed banker's brown egg was the winner. It broke all comers. "It's 'phoney,'" protested tiny daughter, whereupon its genial owner gave it to her. Then we picked out the other available eggs and "brownie" broke them, too. The banker chuckled and tiny daughter glowed. She had something to spring on her little friends. It looked like a perfectly bona-fide egg.

Then, of course, the conversation turned toward war. Both men had been through three wars. Pirot had suffered terribly. The two men had retreated through Albania. The mother's home had been occupied for two years by enemy troops. It was a direful memory. But both men said they were going again for freedom. They considered it unavoidable. They saw no other way out and did not shrink.

But the mother protested and passionately exclaimed, "I've seen enough of wars. I'd let a Turk or a dragon come, but I don't want war!"

"How can a Serbian woman talk that way about freedom?" the husband remonstrated.

"It's the children!" she cried, and put her arms about her boys. "I'd go to war myself. I will go to war myself, but who'll protect the children?"

Quiet followed until Pirot, where the Dascalovitches got off—but the memory of that mother's poignant cry continued with us long beyond our journey's end.

R. H. MARKHAM

## Congress—A Preview of 1940

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

The uninterrupted mauling which the Administration is taking in the last few days of Congress is a well-spiced foretaste of next year's political battles within the Democratic Party. According to all the indications, a titanic struggle for control of the party between the progressive group—the New Dealers—and the conservative group, largely drawn from the South, will mark the first six months of 1940. After that, the Democratic-Republican contest will take the stage, possibly with third party complications.

The two struggles are connected, of course, and the temporary majority which is now making mincemeat of the Administration program is composed about half and half of Republicans and Democrats. If President Roosevelt tries to put through any significant portions of a liberal program in next year's session, he will apparently meet the same coalition. We already have, in short, a progressive-conservative division in Congress, with numerous political crossings-over.

The Administration is taking its beating on the chin, with more inner restraint than would have been expected. There is an explanation. It is that sooner or later President Roosevelt expects to take his case to the people. He still believes that the great voting groups are with him, not with the Republicans who—sometimes contrary to their own principles—are scuttling parts of his program, and certainly not with the conservative Southern Democrats. And he thinks that once he re-establishes contact with the voting masses, a great many deserters will come hustling back to camp.

* * *

But the President has the problem of re-establishing contact with the voting masses, and that is largely a problem of political technique. The Democratic organization is now split, only part of it remaining with Mr. Roosevelt. With the lines drawn for a showdown next year, it is open to speculation whether he would then hold more or less of the organization than he now retains. Will the Hatch bill take from the President the practical mechanics of control? Will James A. Farley still be working for the old firm?

Every defeat of so-called progressive legislation at this session, one may be sure, will be chalked up against the President's opponents for use in the great struggle next year. And when Congress returns in January, it would be logical to expect the New Dealers to initiate a number of clear-cut choices for legislators between progressivism and conservatism, so as to make the issue entirely distinct. Having thus used the bitter fruits of his legislative defeats as the basis of a new campaign, the President would be faced with several choices, somewhat as follows:

First, Mr. Roosevelt could take the bull by the horns and run for a third term. In this way while he would expect to encounter a maximum opposition, he would also be leading his own fight, throwing his own weight into the line, and probably also drawing his maximum strength. If, as the President has often said, the "people" really do understand his objectives, his personal leadership would be the best way to win a campaign. His first hurdle would be to secure the party nomination, and here the Hatch bill—which may become law next year if it doesn't this—might be a substantial deterrent. Democratic conventions are not controlled by the "people," but by the politicians. At present, about one-third of the Democrats in Congress are persistently hostile to Mr. Roosevelt. Would that number increase or decrease in the case of a third term nomination effort? It is a question.

Second, the President might seek to secure the nomination of an entirely loyal New Dealer by the party convention. If a strong New Deal candidate were really in sight, his chances might be better than the President's, handicapped by the third term tradition. But, despite the promotion of Paul V. McNutt, there is no man really known and trusted by the President as a complete progressive who stands any reasonable chance of getting the Democratic nomination. That debars this course.

Third, the President could compromise and help in the nomination of a Neo-New Dealer for the purpose of preventing success of an even less satisfactory Democrat. Mr. McNutt really falls into this category like Cordell Hull, possibly James A. Farley, and a few others. Considering half a loaf better than none, Mr. Roosevelt might believe such a man to be pledged to the maintenance of present progressive laws, even if he were not disposed to forge ahead further. Nomination of such a candidate would probably be an entirely feasible task. But, like Theodore Roosevelt in the Taft days, Franklin Roosevelt might have many a bitter pill to swallow thereafter.

* * *

If, on the other hand, the anti-Roosevelt group dominates the Democratic convention and nominates a man entirely unsatisfactory to the President, or if he rejects a compromise candidate, the President has it in his power to bring about the defeat of that nominee. He can, as he has threatened, "go fishing." Or he could support a progressive third party. Under these circumstances, the Republicans would almost certainly win.

And so the final days of Congress are not just a separate episode of disordered deadlock and defeat for the President. They are a preview of 1940, unless the political situation is entirely changed by foreign events. The manner in which Congress rallied behind the abrogation of the 1911 treaty with Japan showed how quickly unity can be re-established on a foreign issue where the people really sympathize with the objective and are not frightened by the method.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### "Above Party Politics"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While we down here have always been grateful for the broadening of our horizons through the Monitor's foreign coverage and international attitude, we especially wish to voice our thanks at this time for the dispassionate reporting on the recent exposure in Louisiana. This is going to be a triple-barreled salute to the Monitor: First, for its non-partisanship in the handling of our local news, just commented on. Next, the shrewd analysis, also above party politics, revealed in the Washington message of Erwin D. Canham, in the Monitor for July 11. And third, the splendid and stirring editorial, so simply set forth, in the Monitor of the same date, "Americans Have a Right to Know," which is of the same character as the Baton Rouge reporting, as the Washington analysis: it brings a spirit properly above party or politics to the international as to the domestic scene.

And it is well at such a time of international crisis that every American should try to rise above party politics in viewing our foreign policy—at a time when even such heritors of the American way of life as Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, question whether democracy can survive in the face of the growing strength of the dictatorships. (See Mr. Daniels' "A Southerner Discovers the South," concluding chapter.)

That is one of a number of questions—and certainly the most important—which every American has to answer for himself today. (Even Mr. Daniels lays the choice in our laps.) And it is not a decision that can be given in a moment, and theoretically defended. For it is of the most vital importance to the future structure of the Nation and the individual freedom and integrity of us all. As such, it is a practical, not a theoretical, proposition, and (for it) a practical plan must be formulated.

One thing appears certain, out of the thought that ensues from even the briefest consideration of the issues involved. And that is that in unity now, as in Colonial and Revolutionary times, lies our greatest strength; and that anything less than unity will be the opening wedge for the infiltration of every sort of foreign propaganda.

As I write this, children's voices float up to me from the garden, loud and shrill. They are singing "America" at the top of their lungs. Perhaps that is what it is all about. Not only that succeeding generations of children may play safely under that flag, beneath which I see the children marching now. But that other little children, an ocean away, but close in the interests and in the rights of childhood, may play safely in the protecting shadow of the democratic way of life, guaranteed by all that the united peace-loving Nations of the earth may do. By all that the united peace-loving peoples of all Nations may accomplish. When munitions money may go to buy butter, even in a totalitarian State. When appropriations for adequate air defense may go for playgrounds for the children, education for the citizens of tomorrow, a glad world, a freer world, for us all. There are international trade barriers that have first to be broken down before relief and unemployment can be solved by Government and private industry together.

Webster defines "monitor" as: "One who admonishes, esp. in reproof or caution . . . a warning; reminder. . . ." It is well today that there exists a newspaper of the caliber of the Monitor, alive to the world situation as reflected at home, and which stands ready at all times to warn, to caution, to remind, to reprove. And inasmuch as we reflect in our individual consciousness its non-partisan spirit, just so far shall we progress toward international understanding and good will, and the solution of our domestic problems. ROBERTA SEIFERTH

Natchez, Miss.

### WPA Strike in Minneapolis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

News stories sent out of Minneapolis on the WPA strike and the disorder that accompanied it, while accurate in detail, gave readers an impression of Minneapolis that is quite incorrect and most unfortunate.

Deaths of two men occurred during the strike. One was a policeman who died of heart trouble following a brush with pickets in which no shots were fired. The other was a man on relief who was shot while in a crowd attempting to interfere with women working on a WPA sewing project. On this occasion only were any shots fired.

Out of these two deaths and the use of tear gas by the police in connection with the sewing project the imaginations of many readers have created a picture of a city torn by street fighting and terrorized by mobs. We know this from many inquiries received here.

The fact is that not more than 5,000 people out of the 500,000 in Minneapolis saw any violence or disorder last week and these were almost wholly strikers, sympathizers and excitement seekers.

Minneapolis business places, its recreations and amusements have operated exactly as usual and no visitor or resident who did not hunt up the brief disorder that occurred was inconvenienced by it. GEORGE H. ADAMS

Minneapolis, Minn.

### Trapped Furs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please let me express to you my appreciation for the space you have given to the excellent letters of Major Van Der Byl in regard to the wearing of trapped fur. I am a woman, with my share of admiration for pretty things, but for many years I have worn no fur. I am sure that many women would be quick to forego luxuries obtained at the price of such terrific cruelty, if they only realized that the cruelty does exist. Again my thanks to you and to Major Van Der Byl. May the good work continue.

Boston B. S.

### The People Pay

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recent Monitor cartoons as well as news items re excessive government spending have been especially good. Statisticians talk against this spending, newspapers give valuable space to educational items about it, the average citizen's conversation never seems to end without some comment about this spending and the taxpayers are still wondering where it will end, but is anything actually being done about it? The appropriations still go on and on ad infinitum.

Perhaps this excerpt from an editorial in one of our small town newspapers (Scobey, Daniels County, Free Press) might prove a good solution for the problem:

"The method" (to cut down government expenditures) "is simply to quit asking or expecting help from the Government either national or local. It is the people themselves who are demanding the unprecedented expenditures which are being made by the Government, and so long as this condition exists just so long will government expense continue to reach stratospheric altitudes. Your average citizen these days goes into town and draws his allotment check, takes home his son from a WPA, PWA or CCC job, goes to the post office for his mother's old-age pension, writes Uncle Sam to hustle along with that seed loan and then goes home to worry himself almost sick because either he, his children, grandchildren or some later generation will have to pay off a big national debt. A rising vote of all those who wish to curtail national expenses in the manner suggested will be taken in the telephone booth at the corner hotel." C. K. T.

Great Falls, Mont.

### Spectre

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Christ Jesus at one time said to his followers, "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you."

Where is the faith of the Christian people of the world today? The "mountain" that seems so terrifying to all of us, is the spectre of war, held over the world. But it can be removed, if the faith of the Christian world is equal to the task. That this faith has not been fully exercised is because our faith has rested largely in material things, rather than in God.

A faith in God, even if it be only as small as "a grain of mustard seed" can work wonders. Surely each of us has that much faith.

Schenectady, N. Y. DEWITT S. SNELL